MISSING PAGE

31 MARCH 1926

1 To 2

AMUSEMENTS.

CELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
DR. ALVARO
the Monarch of Mystery in a Scientific rtainment.
FOR THE FIRST TIME.
SPIRIT PICTURES.
Booking at Rose & Co., Popular Prices. From Rs. 3 to As. 4.

MPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY
6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE CHRISTIAN"
apted from the world famous play of HALL CAINE.
Panorama of human loves, hates and tenderness.
MATINEE on FRIDAY at 4 p.m.

MPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
he Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all ages.
HIRD WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.
HE TEN COMMANDMENTS
pectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of lography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!
MATINEE on FRIDAY at 3.30 p.m.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 31st Mar, 1926, at 8-30 p.m.
SHAKUNTAL.
ur SPECIAL PROGRAMME for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.
LL MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 3 P.M.
FRIDAY, 2nd April, 1926
NAND KUMAR.
SATURDAY, 3rd April 1926
SWAYAMVAR.
SUNDAY, 4th April, 1926.
ASHA NIRASHA.
MONDAY, 5th April 1926
DRAUPADI.
AT THE
W ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
RYPTOK, TORIC, ROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED HTHALMIC LENSES.
WARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Presents
'THE PRUDE'S FALL'
(SIX REELS)
starring
JANE NOVAK
A thrilling and most vivid drama, depicting the suffering brought upon a young woman by her lack of understanding of modern life.
'FELIX at the TRIAL'
(cartoon)
Pathe Super Gazette
Shown exclusively at the Royal Opera House(
Twice the length of the ordinary Gazette and giving all the latest news in Pictures.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KRISHNA'S SUPER PRODUCTION
IMMORTAL HOPE
Starring MISS EMILLE.
Written and Photographed by:—Mr. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B.Sc.
Directed by:— Mr. HORSHADROY MEHTA.
Beautiful Historical story of Rajasthan, Alladin's ambition, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Meeting of Rana of Chitore and Sultan of Delhi.
TIME: 5—7—9—11. Saturday and Sunday.
Matinee Show at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD
Final Week! Eps. 12, 13, 14 and 15
"WHITE EAGLE"
with:— RUTH ROLAND
Ruth is cast into a bottomless pit.
Also laughable Comedy Two of a Kind.
with CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
Daily 4 Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD
continues
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
Kohinoor Film Coy's
Highly appreciated picture,
SAMRAT "SHILADITYA"
featuring
MISS GOHAR, MISS SULOCHNA AND MR. RAJA (SANDOW)
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m
EXTRA SHOWS
on Sat: and Sunday at 3 p.m.

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Prices on Application:
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AMUSEMENTS.

COMING SHORTLY
A MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION OF
THE
GREAT EASTERN CORPORATION, DELHI
"THE LIGHT OF ASIA"
Directed by—FRANZ OSTEN (German)
Manuscript: NIRANJAN PAL
Artists: Beautiful, Educated and Noble
NOTE THE THEATRE
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE
WATCH THE DATE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.

Querimba, Smith, Rangoon.
Ocean Monarch, Cardus, Rangoon.
Sado Maru, Ohio, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.

China, Cossey, London.
Karapara, Baird, Durban.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
Sultania, Hanriks, Jeddah.

LOADING.

March 30.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Shinnoh Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Exeter for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, March 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

B P S Assyria, 4949, L'pool, 30/3, Grahams.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5889, London, 10/4, M M and Co.
3 China, 1173, London, 31/3, M M and Co.
4 Charlbury, 2997, Hamburg, 6/4, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Ct. Simla 5955, Karachi, 1/4 K N & Co.
6 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 31/3, M M and Co.
7 Birkenfels 3851, Karachi N F L Edwards Ltd.
8 Nestlea, 2473, Antwerp, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
10 C/Kimberley, 3979, Barcelona, 3/4, J Finlay and Co
12 C/Exeter, 6023, Karachi, 7/4, K Nixon and Co.
13 Snowdon, 3248, Dunkirk, NF T M & Co.
14 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
16 Halizones, 3137, Dunkirk, 1/4, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 5/4, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
2 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Japan, N.F., O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 31/3, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busreh, 2/4 M M & Co.
5 Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 2/4, O S Kaisha.
7 Penanj Maru, 3215, Japan, N.F., N G Kaisha.
9 Nagpore, 3226, China, 9/4, M M and Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 7/4, M M and Co.
Coalpara, 3216, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Capo-di-Monte, 3544, Karachi, 10/4, L T and M I S N Co.
B Alavi, 2157, Jeddah, 3/4, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Ocean Monarch, 2898, Indian Coasts, 3/4, Scindia S N and Co.
D/E Jalavijaya, 2297, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 3/4, S Hassam and Co.
H Cuncolim, 106, M Coast, 31/3, M H Mahatma.
K Jayani, 2627, Jeddah, N.F., H S Shushtary and Co.
L/M Homayun, 2732, Jeddah, N.F., T Morrison and Co.
N Othello, 3277, Karachi, 6/4, J Finlay and Co.
O Skuld, 649, Bangkok, N.F., F F Campbell and Co.
O/S Dara, 3083, Jeddah, 10/4, T Morrison and Co.
F Sultania, 2758, Jeddah, 31/3, H S Shushtary and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 30.

S S Nestlea for Antwerp:—200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 495 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Charlbury for Ghent:—3 cwts cardamoms, R S Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg:—10 cwts cardamom seed, Amin and Sons; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

For Antwerp:—6 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co; 3850 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—56 cwts wet casings, Union Casing Supplying Co; 11000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 300 tons old iron scrap, H K M Jaitha and Sons.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—600 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 557 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Halizones for Dunkirk:—336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Snowdon for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts crushed bones, F Ibrahim and Co Ltd.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—35 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 3281 cwts myrabolams, 517 cwts dill seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, S Shamji and Co; 442 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—58 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Othello for Ghent:—440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Vancouver Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 110 bales cotton, Sarabhai and Sons.

IMPORTS.

March 30.

S S Silvio Pellico from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino:—110 cases bolts and nuts, 124 cases chains, 139 cases safety matches, 35 cases nickel silver, 1649 cases glass bangles, 165 cases steel tyres, 40 cases glass beads, 41 cases imitation jewellery, 41 cases lamps and parts, 115 cases hollow glass, 23 cases enamelled ware, 28 cases tin hollow ware, 21 cases fez caps, 33 cases tin boxes, 115 cases shoes, 26 cases soap, 25 cases hollow glass ware, 300 cases slates, 24 cases imitation gold and silver thread and lamettu, 25 cases safety matches, 132 bundles hurricane lanterns, 10358 bundles steel hoops, 25 packages motors, 60 bags glue, 10 cases cotton goods, 18 cases tin ware, 19 cases 146 bales paper, 5 cases tin lamps, 24754 D/bags sugar, 50 barrels pomice stones, 5 cases shoe wax, 5 cases buttons, 9 cases glass ware, 75 drums calcium carbide, 8 casks lamps.

From Venice:—7 cases rubber goods, 15 cases carpets.

From Fiume:—13 cases brushes, 7500 bags sugar, 3581 pairs deal wood board.

From Constantinople:—2 cases fez, 3 cases religious book.

From Sete:—54 bags almonds.

From Piraus:—7 barrels colour.

S S Tacoma Maru from Yokohama, Agents O S Kaisha:—25 cases silk yarn, 72 cases cotton shirting, 4 cases menthol crystal.

From Tokyo:—10 cases 34 bales cotton 10 bales cotton shirting, 31 cases 219 drums sodium Cyanide, 2 cases toys.

From Japan:—46 cases glass ware, 60 earthen ware, 4 cases porcelain, 100 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales grey cotton shirting.

From Yokkaichi:—10 cases earthenware.

From Osaka:—20 cases 50 bales grey cotton drill, 372 bales grey cotton yarn, 120 bales grey cotton sheeting, 27 bales 25 cases grey cotton shirting, 174 cases 208 bales cotton yarn, 397 cases glass ware, 57 cases glass bangles, 229 cases brass circles, 20 cases cotton cloth, 185 cases enamelled ware, 11 cases cotton lace, 19 cases red shirting, 44 cases match drawer, 13 cases glass bottles, 10 cases tin mirrors.

From Kobe:—25 bales cotton yarn, 160 bales grey cotton sheeting, 95 bales 25 cases grey cotton shirting, 35 cases silk yarn, 96 bales grey cotton yarn, 23 cases cotton drill, 48 cases cotton hosiery shirts and goods, 83 cases cotton hosiery, 143 cases glass bangle, 35 cases celluloid bangles, 60 cases refined camphor, 40 cases porcelain ware, 37 cases celluloid goods, 37 cases glass ware, 50 cases camphor oil, 13 cases bamboo ware, 11 cases iron ware, 60 cases enamelled ware, 25 cases shoe laces, 25 cases cotton crepe, 15 cases insect powder, 15 cases 46 bales mattings, 84 pieces timber, 25 cases caramel, 17 cases umbrella ribs, 20 cases amorees, 5 cases toilet boxes, 16 cases wooden pencils and sticks, 50 bags ginger, 8 cases toys.

From Hongkong:—400 packages cassia, 100 bags green bean, 365 cases fire-crackers, 11 cases pongee silk, 49 rolls matting, 15 bundles China roots, 7 cases cossia oil, 6 cases tea, 5 bags cardamom seeds.

From Canton:—47 cases palm leaf fans, 471 rolls mattings, 300 bales cassia lignea, 20 bundles China roots, 5 cases silk piece goods, 7 cases glass bangles.

From Singapore:—60 tanks lubricating oil, 806 bags sago flour, 30 bags nut megs, 234 bags betel nuts, 15 bags gambier, 250 bundles sandal wood, 30 bundles gum benjamin, 288 bundles rutton, 30 D/bags tapioca flour.

From Colombo:—75 bags plumbago, 90 bags lead dross, 300 bags areca nuts, 24 H/chest tea, 2 cases silk shawls, 2 cases iron ware.

From Batavia:—312 H/chests Java tea.

S S British Officer from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—9927 tons liquid fuel, 20 Nos. empty oxygen cylinders.

S S Trevarian from Fremantle Agents M M and Co:—83529 bags wheat.

S S Varela from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—69 bundles skin dates, 10 bundles cow hides, 11 bundles gold coins, 4 bundles gold bars, 4189 baskets wet dates, 9 nongs empty gas cylinders, 5 cases ghee.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd:—496 pieces teak squares, 37981 pieces 3895 bundles teak scantlings, 8 bundles raw silk.

From Colombo:—18 cases canned fruits.

THE UNNECESSARY VISA.

BRITISH OPPOSITION TO ABOLITION.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

I gather that there is some anxiety as to the attitude of the British Delegation at the League of Nations Passport Conference next May. Nobody likes the trouble and expense of obtaining entrance visas every time he visits a country where a visa is still necessary.

The League's Conference will aim at a general abolition of these entrance visas, but the British Government are believed to be opposed to the abolition on two grounds. First, they wish to keep foreigners out so as not to increase unemployment, and, secondly, they like the revenue which comes from frequently renewed entrance visas. The first argument is of course, illogical, since already reciprocal arrangements with a number of countries, such as Belgium, France, Italy and Spain, have led to the abolition of the entrance visa for nationals from these countries, and the second argument may help Mr. Churchill but it does not help the travelling public. More Englishmen are likely to pay money to obtain, say, Austrian or German entrance visas than Austrians or Germans are likely to pay to obtain British entrance visas.

The British Government have abroad a number of expensive passport control offices, and lest these should show a deficit they are apparently ready to uphold the system of entrance visas, and even to oppose the suggestion that an entrance visa for a particular country should be valid as long as the passport itself is valid. That is the matter which everyone who is interested should follow closely.

SHAW AND THE CENSOR.

NO "BAFFLING PERVERSITY."

Mr. Bernard Shaw sends the following reply to a leader note that appeared in the "Daily News."

What have I done to the "Daily News" that it should select the eve of an important production of one of my plays to accuse me of "baffling perversity?" Whom does my straightforwardness baffle? Am I responsible for the incorrigible wrongheadness which sees nothing but perversity in my prosaic rightheadedness?

I have for 40 years consistently advocated the abolition of the censorship. I have done what no one else has done; that is worked out the form of theatre control which should be substituted for it. To be sure, I have not yet succeeded in inducing a single human being to understand the matter, simple as it is, but I have never dealt with the subject without insisting on the fact that it is useless to blame the Lord Chamberlain for anomalies and impossibilities which are inherent in the nature and constitution of his office and which would be equally unavoidable if the censorship were exercised by a Committee of the King in person, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Dean of St. Paul's and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with myself as assessor.

When you describe my effort to bring people to their senses on the subject, and to show them a definite way out, as a campaign of lampoons and sneers, you would drive me to unprintable exclamations if I were not almost a saint.

OPINIONS UNCHANGED.

I have not changed my opinions in the least. I believe that every spectator at my play to-night who knows that it has been withheld from the British stage for 30 years, and that it has left the unlucky author during that time under a stigma, freely used against him in foreign courts and elsewhere, and who is sufficiently experienced in play-going to be able to compare the banned play with many of the unbanned, will admit that the Censorship, as distinct from the individual Censor, has done those things that it ought not to have done and left undone those things that it ought to have done, and that it is very questionable whether there is any health in it.

I cannot imagine any Lord Chamberlain receiving the abolition of all censorship and the transfer of his control of the theatres to the local authority with anything but a sigh of relief.

But what is the use of writing this? All that will happen is that the dreamers whom our newspapers keep in a special cage in the basement to write about the Censorship will now say that I want our London County Councillors to read all plays and settle by open vote whether they shall be licensed for performance or not.

NO LONGER "BANNED."

Let me, therefore, confine myself to stating again that,

(a) "Mrs. Warren's Profession" has been licensed by the Lord Chamberlain and is no longer "Mr. Shaw's banned play";

(b) that the Lord Chamberlain has not gone back on his license in any way, either by "insisting on some minor modifications" or otherwise;

(c) that I have received from St. James's every possible personal consideration and courtesy in the face of irritating reports implying that I am behaving very differently myself; and

(d) that even if I were disposed to give exhibitions of baffling perversity in matters which concern myself alone (which I protest I am not, my whole life having been spent in trying to make myself intelligible), I should have no right to do so in a case like the present, where the pecuniary interests of two managers and a first-rate London cast are at stake.

I am not an irresponsible chimera bombinating in a vacuum, but a hard worked professional man depending for my living not only on my turn for play-writing (which might have happened to anybody), but on my business reputation for not letting down those who are associated with me when we are just going into action.

MR. SHAW'S "SPEECH."

At the close of the dress rehearsal of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Strand Theatre Mr. Shaw departed from his familiar practice and spoke in response to the repeated cries of "Author!"

After persistent cheering Mr. Bourchier appeared on the stage and announced that Mr. Shaw was indisposed to speak. A few moments later, however, Mr. Shaw reappeared in the box from which he had witnessed the play and bowed his acknowledgment to the applauding audience. Then, in the briefest possible terms he addressed his admirers saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, good night. Come again."

THE KING OF ALL TONICS.
ANANGA PROBHA
Yakuti is par excellence, a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. It is prepared from Gold, Makaradwajras and other richest and indigenous ingredients. Price Rs. 10 for 1 Phial of 30 Pills.
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Mar. 30

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	145	2,82,547	2,61,349
Central India ..	868	326,964	2,79,765
Barsi and Nagar ..	626	1,82.792	1,69,921
Hyderabad-Gaorani	406	66,410	87,146
Berar	1,494	4,23,307	5,11,423
Central Provinces ..	1.210	2.18,638	2,36 337
Total Oomras ..	4,749	15,00,658	15,45,491
Dholera	179	1,73.117	1,16,005
N.W. Provinces ..		1,26,889	1,27,167
Rajputana	287	84,301	50,951
Sind, Punjab ..	656	2,32,361	3,34,501
Broach	1,938	2.76.785	1,72.424
Coompta & Dharwar	915	30,406	28,176
Westerns-Northerns	489	18,923	26 262
Cocanada		1,476	923
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		7,218	9,189
Persian	34	2.344	2.042
American		1.310	9,062
Egyptian and African		41,972	29,538
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		468	3,487
Total		9,247 24,98,231	24,49,668

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 25th Mar.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,277	3,58,103	3,74,181
Japan & China ..	20,199	11,68,611	11,13.855
Coast Ports ..		18,587	12,558
Up-country by Rail. ..		55,773	8,698
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		71.677	81,02$_2$
Total ..		24,475 16,72,751	15,90,314

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May	353½
Fully Good Broach July/August	354½
Fully Good Bengal May	264
Fully Good Bengal July	267
Fine Oomra May	322½
Fine Oomra July	322½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine	Good	Good
M G Bengal	287	277	265	255
M G Surat	436	434	421	411
M G Oomra No. 3	338	328	313	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	373	363	348	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	361	351	336	
M G Broach No. 2	378	371	361	353
M G Punjab/American	391	381	371	361
M G Nagpuri	456	451	441	431

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May	353
Fully Good Broach July/August	354
Fully Good Bengal May	263
Fully Good Bengal July	266
Fine Oomra May	321
Fine Oomra July	322

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F. G. M. G.	260/62	263
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	322
Malkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	....	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	268	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	360	353
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns N.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	415	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th March 1926:—

Cotton	9,247 bales.
Wheat	8,062 cwts.
Linseed	11,259 cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,143 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,013 cwts.
Poppyseed	12 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,475 cwts.
Castorseed	10,098 cwts.
Rice	1,738 cwts.
Myrabollams	570 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,934 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,470 cwts.
Juwar	5,024 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	303 cwts.
Bajri	2,317 cwts.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 30.

To-day Reuter reported 17 to 20 points up in old crop and 14 to 16 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on speculative buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 11 points higher.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern:—

The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 27th March were 258,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 11,512,000 bales against 10,488,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,024,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by increased speculative purchases, steady, may be pushed higher."

Messrs. Umriger and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th instant as follows:—

"Short covering. Contracts scare. Favour purchase of new crop on all re-actions. Interest broadening."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th instant (5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market slightly more active. Undertone steady."

A moderate advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened a rupee and a half higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 352½ and fluctuating witain half a rupee closed at Rs. 352½. Commission and Japanese Houses and Exporters were buyers but their offerings were easily absorbed by Bazar operators. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 353 and going up to Rs. 353 3/4 on buying by Offices closed at Rs. 353½.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 353½ and closed at Rs. 353. Japanese Houses were moderate buyers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 321 and eased to Rs. 320 on Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 320 3/4. Oomra July opened at Rs. 322 and declined to Rs. 320½ on general selling and closed at Rs. 321½. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 263 and Rs. 266 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was very limited.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.

Mid. Americans Spot	10.17
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	15.90

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	18.85
July	18.40
October	17.78
New York Noon Call—	
May	18.82
July	18.35
October	17.75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
May	18.16
October	17.17

Liverpool, March 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

May	9.61+.08
July	9.52+.08
October	9.28+.11
December	9.17+.10

Tele. Transfer 1/6 1/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11½.
Bar Silver Spot 36 1/4. Quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery prices:—

Liverpool, March 29.

March	9.63+.01
May	9.56+.03
July	9.47+.03
October	9.20+.03
January	9.11+.05

EGYPTIANS.

London, March 29.

May	14.95+.05
November	14.55+.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

March	9.70+.08
April	9.60+.08
May	9.61+.08
June	9.55+.08
July	9.52+.08
August	9.42+.09
September	9.35+.12
October	9.28+.11
November	9.17+.10
December	9.17+.10
January	9.16+.10
February	9.15+.10
March	9.16+.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 29.

March	15.72+.42
April	15.42+.42
May	15.27+.42
June	15.02+.37
July	14.92+.37
August	14.92+.37
September	14.92+.37
October	14.70+.37
November	14.55+.37
December	14.50+.37
January	14.75+.37
February	14.75+.37
March	14.75+.37

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 29.

Scinde, Good	6.40
Scinde Fully Good	6.50
Scinde Fine	7.30
Bengal Good	6.50
Bengal Fully Good	6.90
Bengal Fine	7.30
Oomra, Good	7.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.60
Oomra Fine	8.00
Broach Good	8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.40
Broach Fine	8.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Po[rts]
Day's Exports to Great Britain [illegible]
Day's Exports to Continen 38.00
Futures at New York May
Futures at New York July
Futures at New York Oct.

Futures at New Orleans May 18.21+.19
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 17.23+.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 18 1/4.
Demands Bills 4.85,87.
Silver Commercial Bars 65 3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York March 29.

Futures at New York:—	
May	18.88+.17
July	18.45+.20
October	17.82+.16
December	17.50+.14

NORDEN & CO'S CABLE.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received yesterday the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Short covering, contracts scarce; favour purchase new crop all reaction, interest broadening."

Our other friends wire from London as under:

"Cotton begins influenced by unfavourable weather; demand continues poor."

Our Liverpool friends have wired as under:

"Market ready to advance on any favourable news. Planting is delayed by bad weather and too much rain. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of market."

SEEDS.

London, March 29.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
£14 3/8 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
£14 3/8 Apl/May. Paid.
£14 1/2 May/June. Sellers.
Tone:—Steady.
Cottonseed Bombay 7 1/2 Mar/Apl. Paid.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Castorseed Bombay 17 5/8 Mar/Apl. sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Linseed Bombay £17 5/8 Mar/Apl. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold, per ton £19 3/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £19 7/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £18 5/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Tone of rapeseed:—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £20 3/8 April/May. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 29.

Linseed Calcutta, Pure Basis Bags:—
16 3/4 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
16 1/2 Apl/May. Done.
Tone:—Firm but not much business doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
30 Mar/Apl. Buyers.
29/4 1/2 May/Aug. Buyers.
The Bombay Mails of 13th inst. have been delivered here to-day.

BARLEY.

London, March 29.

Karachi Barley Not quoted.

WHEAT.

London, March 29.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 52 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 50/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Tone:—Firmer. Fair enquiry.
Australian 56/6 Mar/Apl. Divers.
Choice White Karachi 65/6 May/June. Liverpool Sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Cargo West Australian 56/6 arrived to Continent. Paid.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

RUBBER.

London, March 29.

Para, Up River Fine, Spot 27 May/June. Value?
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 29 Buyers, 29 1/4 Sellers.
Tone:—Closed steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 29.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:
14/11 1/4 July/Sept. Sellers.
15/1 1/2 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
15/3 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/1 3/4 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/1½ July/Sept. Sellers.
Tone:—Firmer. More enquiry.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 30.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. March shipment prices for Java and B. R. B. Beet sugar record a rise of about a pence and Java New Crop Prices register a drop of about a pence in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Shipment March sh 16 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/September sh 15 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October/December sh 15/2 per cwt F. B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Shipment March sh 15/5 per cwt. F B H.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 30.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7	6
Phoenix	No. 6½	0 7	9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8	3
David	No. 10½	0 10	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9	6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 9	9
Cherjimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10	0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10	0
Kilachand	No 14½	0 10	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 11	0
Japan	No. 20	0 12	9
Japan	No. 32	1 1	6
Japan	No. 40	1 3	9
Japan	No. 42½	1 6	3

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

June:—Albion 355; Alliance 407; Anglo-India 250; Auckland 179; Barnagore 133; Bally 153; Birla 6/4; Belvedere 385; Budge Budge 365; Caledonian 447; Chapdani 130; Clive 28/8; Craig 4/8; Clevior 216/8; Dalhousie 305; Delta 416; Empire 40; Fort Gloster 680; Fort William 239; Gondalpara 749; Gourepore 610; Hukumchand 8/10; Hooghly 63; Howrah 30/8; Kamarhatty 490; Kankinarrah 360; Kelvin 680; Kinnison 840; Lansdowne 215; Lawrence 490; Lothian 330; Naihati 50; National 23/12; New Central 450; Northbrook 49/2; Orient 161; Presidency 6/2; Standard 342; Union 440; Waverly 6/8; Hessian 16/4; Jute 100.

Tone:—Dumbar 7; Keshavram Cotton 4; [illegible] 8; Ranegunge 21; [illegible] Corporation 4; Burma Steel 20/8; Marshalls 1485; Imperial Conty

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1035
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1110
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1095

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 121¼

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 262

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 141.40
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs 125.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.42

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 30.

3 months 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 30.

Sovereigns Ready 13/6/0
Sovereigns Forward 13/6/9
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/7/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/10/0.

London, March 29.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½
Silver ready d. 30.4
Silver forward d. 30-5
TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet and steady. India bought. China doing nothing. Market likely to move within narrow limits.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 30.

Ready:—21/6/6
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/6. At 6 p.m. 21/6/6
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/8/0. At 6 p.m. 21/8/0
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/1/6
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/3/0
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 30.

Ready:—68/8
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/8.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/10. At 6 p.m. 68/10
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/10. At 6 p.m. 68/10.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 10
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/15/0
Tone:—Market steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, March 30.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	12	0
Jacob	,,	0	12	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	12	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	12	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	11	6
Jamshed	,,	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	2	9
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	2	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kalianardas	,,	1	2	6
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
David Mills	,,	1	3	0
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E. D Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—				
Textile Mills (Hand)	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	3
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	0
Sandari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance	,,	1	3	3
Jacob E. D	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	3
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	5	0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	12	0
Jamshed	,,	4	12	0
Century	,,	5	2	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	4	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	4	0
Textile Mills 23 1/2	,,	5	0	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	5	0
Hindustan	,,	9	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	12	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb	1	0	9
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kantary	Per lb	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	4	6

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 30.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	55	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	53	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 30.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper French	1 to 2	56	12	0
Copper German	¾	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	57	8	0
Copper American	1½	60	0	0
Copper American	1¾	60	0	0
Copper American	2	60	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	0	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper, English Bars		56	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		70	0	0
Lead Rangooni		26	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	52	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	51	12	0
Koger Brass Metal	1¼	51	8	0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		51	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		58	8	0
American Copper	3/4	58	0	0
American Copper	1, 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper	3/4	57	0	0
English Copper	2	57	8	0

METALS.

Tin Block £286 1/4.

London, March 29.

English best Selected Copper £61.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 13/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/4.
Yellow Metal 69 1/2.
Hard Spelter. 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 7/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 15/16
Bank Demand 1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/32
Frcs Demand 1050
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 156
Shanghai 202
Japan 125 3/4
Singapore 158
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	22.82
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.26
Prague	164.96

New York, March 29.

Demand Bills 4.85.87.

London, March 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 141.60.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.99.

London, March 29.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/4.
Par 2 months hence 30 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought smally. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/4.
Interest 7 days marke loans. 4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 29.

Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/32.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent, 12 1/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 29.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 11/16.
Conversion Loan £74 7/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 p. c. £103 1/2.
Consols 2½ per cent 54 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 54 1/4.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 1/4.

SHARES.

London, March 29.

Hongkong Bank	£125
Chartered Bank	£20 3/4
National Bank	£ 48 1/2
P. and O. Bank	£9 1/2
Eastern Bank	£5 7/8

BIJAPUR NOTES.

PITILESS TAX COLLECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, March 28.

The collection of land revenue is briskly going on in spite of the fact that here are only four anna crops. In some part of the district crops have completely failed. The Collector who professes to be a friend of the poor has issued orders to collect land revenue together with the arrears of last year. The callousness of the Government officers cannot be too severely condemned. The so called leaders of the Non-Brahmins are doing nothing to redress this grievance. Not even a word of protest has been raised against this injustice.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK.

Sjt. Shrinivasarao Kaujalgi is going to tour in the Province to create strong public opinion in favour of unification of Karnatak and to reorganise Congress Committee so that they may function during the coming general Election. The K.P.C.C. has seriously taken up the question of unification of Karnatak. It has spent nearly one thousand rupees for propaganda work. Two questionnaires have been issued to collect and create public opinion with regard to unification and a separate Karnatak University.

A new Kannada weekly has been started here with the object of serving the non-Brahmin community. The Editor in his article of the first issue defends the policy of service hunting. He thinks that if all the Government posts are filled by Non-Brahmins Swarajya is practically established. The Editor, however, sometimes severely criticises the Government policy whenever it fails to give the post [illegible]

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[illegible]Sudhirgarh.—Messrs. L. V. Sapharshi.
[illegible] Budhwarpeth.—Messrs. Abdul Kader Ebrahimjee.
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SURAT.—Mr. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Mr. [illegible]ram R. Purohit.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The P and O S N Co's R.M.S. steamer China leaves at 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Loco Sports Club (Ajmer) v Christ Church Old Boys, 3-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY, April 1.

The P and O S.s. Morlton with English mails of March 18 due at 3 p.m.
Arrival of Lord Reading, Victoria Terminus, 8 a.m.
Arrival of Lord Irwin, Viceroy-Designate of India, by the s.s. "Moolton", 4-15 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 1-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Customs 'A' v Deccan Rangers or N. W. Railway (Karachi) v Bombay Gymkhana, 3-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Banks closed, Good Friday.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Banks closed, Easter Eve.
The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Departure of Lord Reading for England.
Apollo Bunder, 4-30 p.m.
Unity Party Conference, China Baug, Girgaum, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 4.

Easter.
Farewell Address and Garden Party to Sir Norman Macleod, by the Bombay Judicial Service Association, University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of Lord Irwin, for Delhi Victoria Terminus, 10-20 p.m.

MONDAY, April 5.

Banks closed, Easter Monday.

TUESDAY, April 6.

FIRST DAY OF THE NATIONAL WEEK
Fair of Khadi and Swadeshi articles (arts and crafts), the Congress House compound, Girgaum Back Road, (Admission free).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. "Moolton" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 1st proximo.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, today (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The study circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. D. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

INCREASE IN CABLE RATES.

With effect from 1st proximo rates for ordinary Private or State telegrams to Syria and Iraq will be increased by one anna per word, and deferreds by half an anna per word.

BOMBAY RENT ACT COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Mazdayasni Mandal, opposite the Fire Brigade, Fort, when the members of the Committee are requested to attend.

DR. NADGIR ENTERTAINED.

Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, was the guest of the Diamond Club on Sunday last. The dinner was given in honour of his recent appointment to the Deanship of the Grant Medical College. Dr. Nadgir is an old member of the Club. The honour is unique because he is the first non-I.M.S. Indian to get that post.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House to elect office-bearers and members of the new Managing Council for the current year.

Members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee are requested to attend and to produce their subscription receipt for the current year.

AIMAI MERWANJI CHAMARBAGWALA FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The report of this hospital for 1925, shows a marked increase over the last year both in attendance of new patients and also the total attendance of the new and the old together. There were 9991 new patients and the total attendance of new and old patients was 36,082. These figures for the previous year were only 9,200 and 34,991 respectively. Out of the 9,991 new cases 7,182 were males and 2809 were females. According to age 8,717 were over 10 years of age and 1,274 under ten years. The number of major operations performed during the year was nearly 1,000.

The Institution is lodged in its own building, a gift from Sir. Merwanji Dadabhoy of Parel. It has an accommodation for 36 in-patients besides the out-patient and other departments. The Hospital not only gives medical relief to the poor patients but also gives ample facilities for post graduate studies. 36 Low medical practitioners from all parts of India attended the clinics of the Hospitals in 1925.

The Hospitals is in need of active support for its permanent fund. We hope philanthropic persons will come forward to help this institution that is doing this humanitarian work without any show for the last 11 years.

LEWIS HOCKEY CHALLENGE CUP.

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

The Lewis Hockey Challenge Cup has been won by the Allahabad Recreation Club who beat the Jamalpur Apprentices in the finals at Dhanbaid by two goals to nil.—A. P.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are strongly opposed to the proposal that telegraph code words should be limited to five instead of ten as at present. Objections are set forth in a letter of the Committee to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

To avoid congestion on popular bus routes in Calcutta the number of licences has been limited. Proposals now before Government to deal with the problem include the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Police to be employed exclusively on traffic.

HIGH COURT

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS DISPUTE.

RULE AGAINST COMMISSIONER.

An application was presented before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court by Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate on behalf of R. Venkatram, a defeated candidate at the last municipal elections who has challenged the election of four members, praying "inter alia" that a rule be issued against the Municipal Commissioner to show cause why he should not be directed to rectify the electoral roll of the city, and that the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court be restrained from pronouncing judgments in certain election cases now pending before him.

His Lordship, after hearing the applicant's counsel, directed a rule to be issued against the Municipal Commissioner and an interim injunction against the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court pending the final disposal of this application.

SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

PROSTITUTE DUPED BY A PATHAN.

Further hearing was resumed, before Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and a common jury at the High Court of the case against Gulamsha Hyder and Roshankhan Moradkhan, two Pathans, who were charged with robbing a prostitute named Manoharbai of her ornaments valued at Rs. 125 under threat of violence.

After the prosecution evidence was concluded, the first accused made a statement categorically denying that he had anything to do with the alleged offence. He pleaded that the police bore enmity towards him and had instigated the woman to concoct this false case against him.

The second accused also denied the charge and stated that on the day in question he was busy with his work at the times Prosecutrix and therefore, could not possibly have committed the crime. He produced evidence in support of his defence.

The jury on the evidence, found the first accused guilty unanimously; and the second accused not guilty by majority of 7 to 2.

His Lordship accordingly, sentenced the first accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and acquitted the second accused.

ALLEGED MURDER.

ARAB ON TRIAL.

Mahomed Bin Sayed, an Arab, was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with murdering Mahomed Siddique Bahadur Khan, a resident of the Jumma Masjid.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted, while the accused who was helped by an interpreter was undefended.

Mr. Thanawalla, in opening the case for the prosecution described the accused as a man without any definite calling. Mahomed Siddique Bahadur Khan, the deceased was reading the Quran in the courtyard of the Mosque on March 24, while the accused was telling his beads nearby. All of a sudden the accused got up and made for Mahomed Siddique and stabbed him with a clasp knife. He then ran away, but was arrested and handed over to the police.

Ismail Abdulla, another 'ramoshi' deposed that he was in the Mosque at the time. All of a sudden he heard the alarm raised by the deceased that he was stabbed and later on saw him running and fall down in a lane.

Abdul Kadar Rahimbux, a hawker stated that he saw both the accused and deceased sitting near each other. He also saw the accused striking the deceased with a knife twice and then running away.

A few more witnesses were then examined.

The case is proceeding.

DRIVING WHEN DRUNK

A EUROPEAN FINED RS. 450.

"Drunken people have no business to drive a car in the streets," remarked Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, in convicting a European, Mr. C. D. Terry, of rash driving.

Inspector Naden, who prosecuted stated that Mr. Terry was driving his car along Wodehouse Road towards Colaba at about 6-45 p.m. on the 26th March. When Mr. Terry neared the 3rd class entrance of the Colaba railway station, he dashed into a private gharry, as a result of which the driver of the gharry Makhan Govind was thrown off the coach-box and the horse bolted, the vehicle running over Makhan, injuring him badly. Mr. Terry, it is alleged, attempted to drive away, but was stopped by Sergeant Cooper of the railway police, who had witnessed the accident. Sgt. Cooper then took the accused to the Colaba Police Station.

Sergeant Fish, in giving evidence, said that he was on duty at the Colaba Police Station when Mr. Terry was brought by Sgt. Cooper. The accused was under the influence of liquor and had he sent home in a taxi.

Mr. Terry, who defended himself denied that he was drunk. He said that his car swerved and as another car was coming from the opposite direction, he could not help bumping into the gharry. He stopped and went to the scene of the accident. He said that he drove Sgt. Cooper himself to the police station and could not have done so if he were drunk.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate said that he disbelieved the story of the accused. The rash and negligent driving of the accused was aggravated by the fact that he was drunk. In cases of drunkenness he usually sent the offender to jail. He refrained from doing so in this case but thought that a deterrent sentence was called for. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 450 and his license to be suspended for 7 months. Out of the fine Rs. 200 was to be paid to the injured gharry driver.

KATCHA KHANDI CASE.

ADJOURNED TO 15TH APRIL.

The hearing of the case in which the Shree Mahajan Association stands charged with having the care of or the management of a common gaming house has been adjourned to April 15 by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector N. P. Wagle had stated in his original application on March 17, for process against the accused Association that on January 21st last he raided a place in New Satta Gully, off Sheik Memon Street. About 350 persons were arrested on the occasion. The accused had already been placed before his Worship on the different charges.

During the raid the police saw several notices pasted up on the premises by the Association for the information of their members and the books of accounts, etc., that were seized contained reports of meetings held by the Association. The reports showed that the Association which was registered under the Indian Companies Act took part in gambling. On these allegations summons were issued against the Secretary of the Association.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, who appeared for the Crown said that the prosecution wished to proceed with the test case against the four members and employees of the Association first and that the present case against the Association should the adjourned till after the hearing of the test case.

Mr. Balubhai Desai, who appeared for Jadhavji Gopalji, the Joint Secretary of the Association, opposed Mr. Thanawala's application on the ground that the Association was the principal party in the case and as such the case against the Association should be taken up first, for if it could be proved that the Association was neither keeping nor conducting the management of a common gaming house then the other cases would be decided accordingly.

His Worship observed that the reverse process would also hold good so that if the case was made out against the four persons then the decision in that case would also affect the Association. His Worship was at present seized of the test case which he would prefer to dispose of first. The case was then adjourned to April 15.

Mr. Desai further requested the Magistrate to order the police to return the books which they had seized as the Association had to make up its six monthly accounts. His Worship replied that he could not make the order as the books were not exhibited in Court. The prosecution could expedite the hearing of the case and return the books.

GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkantha, President, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad will arrive on Thursday morning at 7-20 a.m. at Grant Road by the Gujarat Mail.

Volunteers and Members of the Reception Committee are requested to attend the station.

IRANI'S SAD END.

SLIPPED WHILE BOARDING TRAIN

A tragic accident occurred on Monday evening which resulted in the death of an Irani youth, named Ardeshir Rustomji Irani, aged about 28 years. It appeared Ardeshir Rustomji had gone to Dadar with his brother and while returning got down at Grant Road station to see a friend. After a few minutes he changed his mind and issued a return ticket from Grant Road to Church Gate and while attempting to get in a local rain slipped his foot and fell down on the railway lines. The train which was in motion passed over him and when the guard pulled the emergency chain and stopped the train it was found to the horror of all that the Irani passenger was cut in two pieces. His body was removed to the parcel office and the Coroner held an inquest when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY

Mahabir Jagannath (6) a Hindu boy was running along Sewree Cross Road on Monday evening, when he was knocked down by motor lorry No. 1185 driven by Sukhia Chima. Death was instantaneous. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY RAILWAY ENGINE

A fatal accident occurred to a Hindu at Dadra railway station while crossing the railway lines. It appeared an engine of the local train was detached and was going to take water when a Hindu who has not been identified yet was knocked down while crossing the railway lines. Both his legs were cut off. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

AND STILL THEY DRAW

The fourth meeting between the Bombay Gym. and the N. W. Rly. Karachi on Tuesday resulted in another draw, and the teams must meet yet again to decide which is superior. This is an occurrence unprecedented in the history of the tournament and it is difficult to choose between the teams. The visitors are undoubtedly a clever lot, but the Gym. have the happy knack of equalising at the last moment, Bowen being essentially the merchant who sees to it. As before, the sixty minutes were hard fought out, both sides playing rather more cautiously. Each missed good openings, and when the final whistle was blown, neither could claim a score. In the last extra period the Gym. goal weathered some fierce attacks but remained unbeaten. Three minutes before the end, however, Perreira scored from a scramble and everything seemed settled, bar the shouting. With their wonted determination the local players stuck to their task and having penned up their opponents in their ring, equalised a few seconds before the end, Bowen being the successful forward.

Bombay Gymkhana .....1 goal.
N. W. Rly. Karachi ..... 1 goal.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Cave; Ransford and James; Roberts, Lucas and Butterfield; Smith, Woodwiss, Reid, Bowen, Nichol.

N. W. Rly. Karachi:—Abrahams; Hamilton and Morris; A. D'Costa Gonsalves and J. D'Costa; Quanbrough, Rebeiro, D'Cunha, Perreira, Reuben.

Referees: Messrs. D'Souza and Nagporewalla.

MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST PARTY.

MR. HUSEINBHAI A. LALJI TO STAND FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

The following resolutions were passed by the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party:—

The Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party is of opinion that in view of past experience and in the interests of the Corporation as a whole, the party candidates should not be run for the present at any of the Election for the Committees, but the party placed on record its opinion that members should as far as possible give preference to deserving members of the party whenever they seek election.

The Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party is of opinion that the office of the President of the Corporation should not be contested on party lines, as the person elected becomes a non-party man after his election and in order that the person elected should enjoy the confidence of the whole Corporation it is desirable that members should have a free choice in making that Election. The party however, puts on record its opinion that if a deserving member of the party stands for the office of the President it is the obvious duty of each and every member of the party in the interests of the Corporation to give preference to the candidate.

The party has permitted Mr. Huseinbhai A. Lalji to stand as a candidate for the Presidentship and if elected during the term of his office he will cease to be a member of the party.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

FORTHCOMING MEETING AT DELHI.

The Hon. Secretary has sent the following message:—

An urgent meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee and the Working Committee will be held at Delhi on the 18th and 19th of April next to discuss the Hedjaz Motamar invitation and Council entry question. The latter subject was taken up by the Central Committee at its last meeting but discussion was postponed for one month. All members are requested to attend the meetings. Detailed agenda will be issued later on.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 29.

In the League football, First Division, Bolton drew with Manchester City, each side scoring one goal and in the Second Divison Swansea beat Southampton by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

S. I. BADMINTON (DOUBLES) TOURNAMENT, 1926.

The finals of the South Indian Badminton (Doubles) Tournament, 1926, will be held at the Southern Star Sports Club ground (opp. Eye Hospital, Parel) on Monday (the 5th proximo) at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and present the Trophy Cup and prizes.

The following are further results of the First Round:—

1. Sweet Home team beat Nair Samaj B 29—16, 29—9.
2. Malabar Badminton Club A beat Garden Club 29—12, 29—26.
3. Dadar Badminton Club A beat Garden Club A 29—24, 29—18.
4. Dadar Badminton Club B beat Santa Cruz Hitters 18—29, 29—10, 29—19.
5. Matunga Sports B beat Malabar Badminton B 29—25, 29—23.

SECOND ROUND RESULTS:

Matunga Sports A beat Rising Star B 29—17, 29—19.

To-day (Tuesday's) fixtures:—

Court No. 1.—Students team v Star. 6-45 a.m.

Court No. 2.—Nair Samaj A v Mani team. 6-45 a.m.

BOMBAY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society was held in the Secretariat on Tuesday, with Lady Lawrence in the Chair to consider the annual report for the year 1925.

At the outset Lady Lawrence proposed that a message be sent to Sir Leslie Wilson stating that the Association had learnt with deep regret Lady Wilson's recent illness and wish her complete and speedy recovery so as to enable her to return to useful work as President of the Association.

Lt.-Col. Houston then proposed the adoption of the Report which after being duly seconded by Mrs. F. A. Vakil was declared carried.

The Report stated that the year's work had shown an encouraging increase in all directions under the tactful and able supervision of the Lady Supdt. Miss Goulding. The work had expanded all round, compared with the figures published in the previous year's Report.

	1924	1925.
Total attendance of babies at milk centres	208934	306221
Average daily attendance of babies fed at the centres	466	698
Total attendance at Clinics	25718	34346
Visits by nurses to houses	53508	67501
Maternity cases conducted by I. W. S. Nurses	597	741
Total seers of milk given free	23429	38883

The Lady Superintendent and Indian visiting nurses had become more popular and gained the confidence of those poor people, who immediately send for them for advice and help when needed.

The Maternity work performed during the year was worthy of special note. The number of cases had risen from 115 in 1922, and 597 in 1924, to 736 that year. The success of that side of their activity depended almost entirely on the personality of the nurses. Those poor people were beginning to realise more and more the importance of a Trained Midwife at the time of confinement. The Kamatipura Centre still continues to be the best attended one of all. The people in that locality had at present begun to appreciate their work, and the nurses were kept fully occupied day and night. Delisle Road Centre had done well—the attendence at the clinics was much better. The success of that Centre was mainly due to Nurse Maltibai Amolik's enthusiasm and hard work. She had personally conducted 121 cases during the year. Imamwada Centre had unfortunately shown no improvement that year—this was probably due to constant change in the nurses employed. The Clerk Road Centre was flourishing once more, and large numbers attended the clinics. Worli Centre had done better work than last year—progress in that locality was slow, because of the difficulty in understanding the language. Dhobi Talao Centre had shown better results of late although the attendance for milk was poor. The Sir Shapurji Broacha Centre (Dadar) continued to do excellent work. The people came from long distances for advice and treatment and the nurses conducted a good number of maternity cases. Kalachowki Centre was another difficult Centre to manage—the people were very poor, but very independent. The opium habit was particularly noticeable in that area, and inspite of the relentless efforts of the Doctors and the nurses to impress on the mothers the baneful influence and evil effects of administering this drug, those ignorant, illiterate, superstitious women continued to stick to that pernicious and time worn custom. The Tardeo Centre showed an improvement in all directions. The nurses got a few confinement cases at present, when the neighbours found that a woman got every attention free of charge and was regularly visited, they began to get friendly with the nurses.

There were three Lady Doctors on the Staff. Drs. Mrs. Kalapesi, Mrs. Fernandes and Mrs. Subhatamkar, and the 9 Centres were divided amongst them.

These ladies had carried out their work with sympathy and tact and to their satisfaction. Dr Mrs. Sukthankar had been made permanent, vice Dr. Miss D'Souza resigned.

There were 26 nurses on the staff in addition to the Lady Superintendent.

The Infant Welfare Society had played a very prominent part in the organisation of the National Baby Week in Bombay during the last 3 years. Stalls were arranged at the various centres and suitable exhibits were displayed with a view to educate mothers on the subject of Child Welfare, trusting that they would take advantage of the facilities offered by the Society. Mrs. F. A. Vakil represented the Society on the National Baby Week Celebration Committee and a donation of Rs. 500 was given for preparing a Cinema Film. The Society made the following grants from its funds during the year:—

(1) Rs. 2500 to the National Baby Week Bombay Presidency. (2) Rs. 2000 to the Blind Relief Association Bijapur for the benefit of infants and children not exceeding 5 years of age. (3) Rs. 4000 to Dr. D'Gama's scheme for training Dais in villages in Poona District. (4) Rs. 2100 to the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch. (5) Rs. 600 to the Joint Mission Creche, Poona for the benefit of children. (6) Rs. 500 to the Baby Week, Bombay. During the year the sum of Rs. 37799-0-3 was spent on milk and medicine for distribution at the Centres.

Lady Lawrence in rounding off the proceeding of the evening referred to the useful work done by the Association in useful work done by the Association, suitable terms.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the meeting.

It is understood that long-distance telephone service between Calcutta and Delhi which was expected to be opened in April will be delayed for another three months. It is expected, however, the traffic section between Calcutta and Patna will be opened in about a fortnight's time.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

March 30th March, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18·88
To-day's Opening Rate	18.98
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

30th March, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.44
To-day's Opening Rate	9.59
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.72
Difference	+.13

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 352-8-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 333-4-0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

TO START BUSINESS AGAIN.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. was held on Tuesday, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola presiding. The report for last year showed a profit of Rs. 32,646-13-7 and it was proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 20 per share and to credit Rs. 10,000 to the building depreciation fund, the balance being carried forward to the next year's account. Messrs. Rameshwar Birla and Trikumdas Dwarkadas were to be reappointed directors.

The Chairman in moving that the report be adopted said the directors had been considering for some time past the question of opening the Association again for business. There were several proposals before the directors that the Bazaar should not be closed down finally, unless an effort was made to open the Bazaar again. As they knew the High Court had decided that the money paid by the card-holders belonged to the shareholders,—as it was a kind of entrance fee,—and that if the Association went into liquidation it would go to the shareholders. Since Government had declared that they were not going to give the monopoly to any single body in this city, for transactions in shares and stocks and that any association whose rules were approved of by the Government was at liberty to do this business, it would take the Board one or two months before it could decide whether it would be able to open the Bazaar. He was sure they would be able to make a success of this Association, provided the card-holders did not speculate, but contented themselves with mere profits. The Board also wanted to include business in Government Promissory Notes, and already 120 card-holders had signified their assent to do business in this Association.

Mr. J. G. Nensey, seconding, said even in a city like Ahmedabad there were three association for dealing in shares, and he did not know why in a rich big city like Bombay, where they did business to the tune of crores of rupees, they should have only one association. He was sure they would be able to make the Bazaar a huge success, particularly since they were going to do business in Government Promissory notes also.

The report was then adopted and dividend of Rs. 20 passed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 30.

In the share market in jutes, there was a slightly firmer feeling in this section with the speculative stocks showing a small rise over yesterday. The turnover was, however, small and a holiday feeling prevails. Coals were quiet, steady, unchanged. Miscellaneous shows no new feature. In teas, this market continues steady but the trading is limited. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5½ per cent war bonds 1928 106-6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 382.

Cottons:—Dunbar 156, Muir Mills pref 49.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 355 Auckland 180, Bally 152, Barnagore 136, Clive 29, Craig 1/6, Dalhousie ord 308, Dalhousie pref 116/8, Fort William 236, Howrah 31/4, Hukumchand pref 77/4, Kamarhatty 477/8, Kankarrah 365, National 2[illegible], Northbrook 41, Presidency [illegible], Standard 337, Waverley 6/6.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 14, Burrakur 17/4, Equitable 15/8, Ghusick and Mushir 10, Patmohna 1/8.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Building and Iron 6/1, Marshall and Co 2/15, New India Insurance 15, Britannia Biscuits 6, B I Corporation ord 4, Madan Theatres 3/2.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 31/4, Borpukhuri 25, Duffla ghur 16/12, Eastern Cachar 17, Gohpur 9/4, Loobah 12/6, New Purnpbari 12, Pussimlaig 13/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

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	1924—Rs.	2,37,00,000
	1925—Rs.	2,96,00,000

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 31, 1926.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

On the 12th February, 1925, the Government of Bombay announced in a Resolution that Prohibition was the ultimate goal of their Excise policy. A perusal of the Excise Administration Report for this Presidency including Sind and Aden for the financial year 1924-25 indicates that they are as yet nowhere near that goal. The head of their Excise Department records that he is striving loyally to carry out the policy laid down by Government, but he is careful to qualify the nature of that loyal striving by the remark that he was doing so, "though convinced that until the Indian States in and around this Presidency adopt the same policy and until the masses are educated to temperance, total prohibition must remain more an ideal than a realizable measure." One would like to inquire what are the efforts the Government of this Presidency have themselves been making to educate the masses at least to temperance, if not to prohibition. The Excise Report throws the blame on "the better classes." Evidently it is no concern of the Government to take a hand in the matter. The Report points out that "it is admitted that there is no improvement in the drinking habits of the people." After this distressing declaration it tries to throw the burden of the failure on to other shoulders than those of the Government and "the better classes" of the Presidency become a convenient subject for moral disquisition. According to Mr. Ghosal, the Excise Commissioner, "it is a great pity that though there is amongst the better classes so keen a desire to enforce prohibition, practically no active measures are taken by them to forward the cause of temperance" and "many seem of believe that temperance can be enforced by legislation."

It may interest officialdom and its supporters to know that the "better classes" have no illusions about the efficacy of legislation in inducing temperance; they go in their horror of the drink evil much further and demand that legislation must be enacted to destroy the very source of supply, to make it criminal to manufacture liquor of any potency or variety. As regards their efforts in checking the drink habits of the hapless people of this Presidency the very Report which stigmatises their inaction bears eloquent proof of their labours in putting down drink. We need not mention here that these labours were considered seditious during the height of the non-cooperation movement and many young enthusiastic volunteers were thrown into prison because their picketing and proselytising ardour in weaning away the masses from the drink habit was discovered to be a disturber of "peace and law and order." The Report mentions that in the districts of Surat, West and East Khandesh, Dharwar and Bijapur there was a "sudden and abnormal" fall in consumption. It proceeds to say, as it in apology, —"and there has been only a partial recovery." What was the reason of this abnormal fall? The fall was mainly due to picketting and the *Hata* movement. To take only one example, in 1918-19, the district of West Khandesh was responsible for the consumption of 147,513 proof gallons. In 1921-22 the figure went down to 69,472 gallons. The next year it reached the still lower figure of 57,656. Naturally to an Administration which realises more than three crores a year from the drink habits of a people these are distressing figures. But there is, as the Report says, "a partial recovery." The figure for West Khandesh for 1924-25 is 75,169.

The public demand on the contrary is that there should be no recovery, there must be death. We notice in the Report that the import and consumption of foreign fermented liquor and potable spirits show an alarming increase. As regards toddy there is a decrease, but the Report mentions that the decrease can be explained by the fact that in the Surat district the Kaliparaj tribes have forsworn toddy drinking "as a protest against the withdrawal of their privileges." If an uneducated and half-civilised people like a jungle-tribe can set this example, it is a shame that the people of a whole Presidency should be debarred from their wish, expressed in many resolutions at many gatherings, within the Legislature and outside it, to have the drink evil eradicated altogether simply because the Government are unable to lose the revenue from a tainted source. Bengal is now in the unhappy position of having to depend upon excise for 22 per cent of its revenue. Our position in Bombay will rapidly become worse than that of Bengal unless we wake up in time and agree to forego the revenue altogether. The only remedy to check the drink evil is to eradicate it absolutely by the enactment of total prohibition. A courageous Minister of Government, who really believed in it, ought to have no difficulty in insisting on the necessary financial adjustments, and devising measures to see that within a specified number of years Prohibition automatically comes into force in the Presidency.

ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

Architects in India, British as well as Indian, are now offered the option and, along with it, their opportunities. It is for them to decide what part they aspire to play in the developments which, if the past artistic achievements and the present passion for creative enterprise inspired by them are the guidance, will leave their distinctive impression on the modern contribution to the world's architectural heritage. This is a point of view which demands from them a clear perception of their position and a still clearer recognition of the consequent responsibilities. Let us first outline, broadly, the position of the architect who derives his skill, his training and his standards from abroad. It is now nearly indisputable that his training, even though it may be satisfactory for the work nearer his home, is positively defective for his work in this country. His standards, based on concepts of art radically different from those that inspired the old master-builders in this country, are more often than not inapplicable for artistic practice in India. The only thing that could, in the circumstances, help him is the skill born of artistic insight, acquired or instinctive. But the gift of such rare and tender growth collapses, almost invariably, at the first contact with the choking atmosphere engendered by generations of blind administration. The priest-craft of a sect, endowed permanently as a service, combined with the tacit support in the timidity and greed of a dependent and irresponsible profession, has saturated the poison. The Public Works Department and their satellites outside are not, naturally, interested in finding the antidote. But the independent architect from abroad who seeks in this country not merely his wages and profit but also the chance for his artistic aspirations has no place if he cannot clear the atmosphere of the poisonous vapours. That is what he has to understand. That is his side of the option. That is, thus, his only opportunity. And that is where his Indian colleague would help him. For, their fight is common. The Indian architect has, however, to lead the fight, and go further. His decision has to be prompt and his determination iron. It is his past, his present and his future that are threatened from all quarters. The only conceivable position for members of an Indian organisation like the Bombay Architectural Association is thus one of determined and continued opposition to every reactionary force. The Association has begun well. It has aroused in some ways popular attention and interest. The papers, published in the latest Year Book, show its educative endeavours. Its excursions and competitions form another of its useful activites. But if it is not soon to degenerate into a school debating society guided by the superior patronage of prosperous school masters, it must now proceed towards more active and vital questions than the Improvement Trust's pontific views about the use of Porbunder stone or the anaemic appeal to public bodies on behalf of Indian architecture. It is, moreover, easy to be in ecstasy over concessions and exemptions granted by the generosity of an alien institute. It is easier still to oblige reputed architects from outside with gratuitous appreciation of their work. But it is no tribute to the intelligence of those who help the Association for the future of Indian architecture it professes to guide. We hear sometimes of the convictions of those responsible for its guidance. We hear of their promised battles against vested interests. We are, however, no longer enamoured of the 'tamasha'. We are not interested in the mimic rattling of empty scabbards. We would now like to see a beginning of the actual fight against vested interests in the conduct and the courage of men who will shortly be elected to direct the Association's activities for the coming sessions. The test will be applied also to the work the Association accomplishes during the forthcoming conference of architects. The conference should not be a secret conclave. It must be an open forum. The Association must justify its professed aims and its public pledges for the advancement of of Indian architecture.

THE FAMILIAR EXCUSE.

Lord Winterton has made the usual disingenuous and fatuous excuse for the refusal to release Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and other detenus. "The reason for this case as in all other cases is that, owing to the terrorist activities of conspirators, it is impossible to bring witnesses into court without danger to their lives." Mr. Thurtle, who questioned the Under-Secretary of State, however, missed the opportunity of asking Lord Winterton about the number of cases in which justice has been made impossible owing to this imaginary danger. Several conspiracy trials have taken place in Bengal and convictions secured without any harm being done to the witnesses. The truth of the matter is that men like Mr. Bose have been deprived of their freedom, for purely political reasons, and the bureaucracy dare not subject the police reports, on the strength of which their detention has been ordered, to the test of judicial enquiry in open Court. While releasing Mr. Anil Baran Roy, Sir Hugh Stephens told him that the Government had changed their view about him. When they spirited him away in October 1924, they had police-evidence against him or they had not. If that police-evidence has now been found to be a figment of the imagination—for otherwise they could not have changed their view about him—is there no ground for the conclusion that the case against Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and others is equally baseless and false?

LORD READING AND INDIAN STATES.

A HUGE FAILURE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR)

II

Equally unwise has been the handling of the delicate situation created at Kashmir during Lord Reading's regime. Mr. "A", alias Sir Hari Singh, the nephew of the late Maharaja of Kashmir, was living a merry life in France and England. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Political Department to supervise the movements of these princelings. But what passes comprehension is the solicitude displayed by Lord Reading to suppress the name of Sir Hari Sing from coming before the Courts. Lord Reading sent a cable to the Secretary of State: "If his name becomes known it will spread through the bazars like wild fire. Our well-intended political efforts of the last twenty-five years will be wasted. One story about £3,00,000 and a white woman and heaven knows what will happen". We are quite sure that heavens would not have fallen, if Sir Hari Sing's name had come immediately before the Court. It would not have evoked intense curiosity; on the contrary everybody would have treated it as the folly of a misguided youth. We cannot fathom the motives of Lord Reading, in trying to conceal the identity of Mr. "A". The grip of Government over Kashmir would have remained quite intact, even without such a fussy exhibition of the quaint susceptibility of Lord Reading.

Alwar.

Equally disappointing has been Lord Reading's policy towards Alwar, in connection with the Nemuchana outrage. Simply because certain subjects of the Maharaja of Alwar were dissatisfied with the enhancement of revenue and were agitating for the redress of this wrong, the Maharaja of Alwar proclaimed martial law and subjects were fired upon. Conflicting versions are given of the havoc caused by the shooting. The Maharaja appointed a Commission of his hench-men and they declared that only 14 lives were lost. Even accepting this version to be true, the question still remains whether the proclamation of martial law had become imperative. Necessity alone can justify such an arbitrary measure. Was it not the duty of the Political Department to hold an independent inquiry about this serious outrage and to satisfy themselves that the sacrifice of these unfortunate lives was absolutely necessary in the interest of peace and order? It has transpired that the Maharaja took with him a Political officer when he personally went to Nemuchana to hold an inquiry about the shooting. We put it to the Political Department, what business had this Political Officer to accompany the Maharaja? Why did he not independently hold an inquiry about this affair? Was it not the duty of the Political Department to see that the subjects of a State are not shot down without grave and emergent necessity? Lord Reading's Government really owed an explanation to the public in this respect. The Political Department has offered no explanation nor has it proved to the public the correctness of the finding of the Maharaja's hole-and-corner inquiry. On the other hand we find politicals are being entertained and sumptously treated by the Maharaja of Alwar, in right royal fashion. Decorum, if not judicial impartiality, required the politicals and the bureaucratic officials to keep aloof from the Maharaja and curtly decline all his invitations. As the supreme head of the Political Depatment, Lord Reading is found thoroughly wanting in fairness and justice to the helpless sufferers of Nemuchana.

Indore.

On the top of all this comes the masterly inactivity and utter incompetence of the Political Department displayed in the unsatisfactory disposal of the Indore case. That the ex-Chief Justice of England should not have realised the gravity of the finding about the hidden hand recorded by the eminent Judge is anything but creditable. Why was Lord Reading's Government waiting to issue the communique about the appointment of Commission for nearly ten months? We do not think that the Viceroy was afraid of the imposing array of legal luminaries who were being collected round the ex-Maharaja. We do not believe that a jurist of Lord Reading's standing would not see the fatuity of preposterous claim of international status set up by the ex-Maharaja. The dilatoriness of the Political Department is simply intolerable. Why again did Lord Reading agree to what seems a virtual compounding of the crime and give an understanding of holding no further investigation about the alleged complicity of the Maharaja in this case? This was most injudicious. For the ends of justice, in the interest of the Maharaja, in the interest of the Political Department, the inquiry ought to have been pursued in right earnest. No-body would have been the loser for this. This vacillating attitude of the Political Department and the consideration shown by it to Indore, contrast most unfavourably with the high-handed manner and callous indifference betrayed by the same Department towards Nabha. Lord Reading's treatment of these premier Indian States, has clearly shown lack of judicious fairness, courageous statesmanship, sagacious diplomacy, vigorous policy and dexterous skill, expected from his Lordship's antecedents. It is to be regretted that Lord Reading's administration so far as Indian States are concerned, has been a huge failure. The poignancy of this regret is intensified by the fact, that his Lordship had raised great hopes at the outset of his career.

(To Be Continued.)

SHATRUNJAYA.

WHERE HINDUS AND MUSLIMS PRAY IN UNISON.

(BY G. K. N.)

There has been recently some unpleasantness between the Jain community on the one hand, and the Palitana Durbar, on the other. When, thanks to the help of Mr. K. B. Vakil and 'Muniraj' Indravijayji, I visited Shatrunjaya, the most sacred hill of the Jains, I had the privilege of meeting the Dewan and it appeared to me that a proper approach to this most experienced statesman should speedily terminate the dispute. However, what I have to call attention to is certainly not the merits of the quarrel which hardly concerns me, a student of their religion and religious institution.

Akbar's Firman.

During the course of my studies of the temples I was shown certain documents which ought to be wider known. On these the Jains base their claims to go on holy pilgrimage into the immemorial shrines for a nominal payment. These 'sanads' are of various dates and by Hindu and British authorities. But the most interesting are the grants issued by the Imperial Moghul and other Mussalman rulers. They demonstrate a fact which cannot be too pertinently emphasised to-day. They have a topical relevance. They demonstrate how the Hindus lived in peace and performed all their sacred rites with, not only the sanction but with, the positive co-operation of governing Mussalmans. The Jain population does not exceed a million and a half. They are, however, not a compact body but divided into groups and subgroups. Their negotiations with the Palitana Durbar have been going on for years and the supreme Government have, it seems, declined to interfere with the decision of Bombay Government. The memorial which the Jains have prepared for presentation to the highest authorities gives us a glimpse into the history of the community and their relations with the Mussalman sovereigns.

There is first of all the Firman of Jellaludin Mahomed Akbar. It guarantees the Jains the maintenance of their worship and the exercise of their religion and doctrine "throughout our Empire and dominions." Some thing more important follows,—that no one can kill an animal on those mountains or temples or below or about them. It is but proper that the Jain should perform his devotions with composure of heart. "Let no one ever oppose or make objections" to the decree. Let the orders contained in the Firman be acted upon and carried out.

The second edict is from the Emperor Jehangir in similar terms.

The third Firman is from Shahjehan who confirms the preceding documents. Then we have another of the same Emperor granting greater liberty. He emphasises that every year a new order shall not be demanded but that those whom it concerns shall not swerve from what is here commanded. A further "world-binding mandate" is issued by another Padshah, one more from the 'Dar-ul-Khilafat', proving that at times the Indian Emperors considered themselves rightful Khalifas. The documents are too interesting to be dismissed with a curt notice. I hope to revert to them on some future occasion. It must have been an India in those days certainly immune from that fierce acerbity between the Hindus and Mussalmans which seems now to usurp their minds to the exclusion of truly national endeavours.

Muslim Tolerance.

I shall refer, nevertheless, to one feature of the sacred Jain hills which own the sanctuaries; among hundreds of gods securely housed in their niches, there is a solitary Islamic shrine. And the religious liberal-minded Hindu dispenses charity to the Faqir and 'mujawar' as he does to the brothers-in-faith. The temples on the Shatrunjaya eminence look down with sad silence on the unpatriotic wranglings in the plains below.

The Jains are a wealthy community. Their aggregate riches would exceed those of the Sikhs or Parsis or possibly even the indigenous Christians. Their leaders would be well-advised to broadcast the 'Sanads' which are proof that Islam, even if it dominated in the absence of the British, would not forcibly annihilate the sacred edifices of non-Muslims but would guarantee their protection and that its tolerant might will see to it that Hindu and Jain and Christian adored God each in the mode prescribed by his scriptures.

Notes of the Day.

The Chinese Puzzle.

The determination of the Manchurian War Lord, Chang Tso-lin, to capture Peking and the assistance he is receiving from Wu Pei-fu in the enterprise indicate that, unless the Peking Government sends out feelers for a mutual understanding, admitting its inability to govern, its fall is sealed. A month ago the attempt of the Kuominchun, the so-called Nationalist Party, to promote an anti-Japanese agitation had failed and Chang Tso-lin was said to be recovering his prestige. The weeks that have intervened have proved that the prestige of the Manchurian Tuchun has risen considerably and in inverse proportion to that of the Peking Government, which is in sad need of finances. It had hopes of getting them as a result of the Tariff Conference at Peking but that Conference has come to nothing. The strong man in the Peking Government is Dr. Wang, the Foreign Minister, and it remains to be seen if he can succeed in making terms with Chang Tso-Lin.

The Achievement.

The cock-sure attitude with which that pinchbeck Napoleon of to-day, Signor Mussolini, regards the achievements of Fascismo as something which makes for a better and a nobler existence is enough to stagger the world which believes in democratic liberalism and adult suffrage and the value of the parliamentary machine. To Mussolini these things are so many vexations in the path of humanity which must allow itself to be guided by Fascismo—under threats of receiving doses of castor oil or revolver shots of course—so that "authority is given to executive power" and what Mussolini regards as the "gravest problem of the century, the relations between Capital and Labour" is satisfactorily solved. The particular solution mentioned by the Dictator in his address to the seventh anniversary meeting of Fascists is not, however, at all helpful to the world which very sensibly still keeps away from the Fascist philosophy. He claims to have put Capital and Labour on an equal footing. The gagging of non-Fascist Trade Unions in Italy is proof enough that Labour is to be harnessed to the service of Capitalism.

An Abject Surrender.

What Mussolini wants is that the State must have a right to demand an abject surrender on the part of the individual of his opinions and actions so that the State as a whole may benefit. And who is to see that the policy of the State is conducted in the right channel? A sort of superman, of course, who in the Italian case is Mussolini. The Executive must be invested with authority and nobody must criticise the wisdom of that authority or the acts of its agents. It recognises only the majority, its own supporters; for the minority, there is only one solution it offers. The minority must be coerced into accepting the beliefs of the majority. It must learn to act with the majority. As the "Frankfurter Zeitung" bitterly pointed out in mid-week, Mussolini has decided that the German minority in South Tyrol must be so coerced. All the German newspapers are, therefore, suppressed in South Tyrol by the Italian Administration and the minority is provided with a new paper the "Alpenzeitung" written in German under Fascist direction. The paper teaches the minority to realise that "Italy is going to keep at all costs to the frontiers she gained as a result of the victorious war". This is the Fascist method of furthering "good government."

Visitors to Teheran.

In view of the complaint from a correspondent that on account of certain passport regulations some Zoroastrians who were exceedingly keen on visiting Teheran and paying their respects to their Sovereign on the auspicious occasion of his coronation are likely to be kept back, we hope the authorities concerned in Bombay will use all their discretionary powers in exceptional circumstances or put themselves in communication with the Foreign Minister at Teheran and see that the distinguished gentlemen are not disappointed. It will certainly not reflect credit on Persian authorities here or in Calcutta, should these Zoroastrians from India be prevented from attending the Coronation celebrations, while a large number of their confreres from the Caucasus and surrounding territories will troop into the capital on the festive and historic day. A portion of the Zoroastrians of India still look upon Persia as their mother country and a visit to the latter in their estimation constitutes a kind of pilgrimage. We would not be surprised if, in the absence of timely measures on part of the authorities and the consequent enforced detention in India of intending visitors, who should be in Teheran on the 25th April, the Government of Reza Shah express anything but satisfaction. We trust the authorities will oblige the "pilgrims" by procuring for them special sanction, if that be necessary.

The Root Problem.

The real India, as Mrs. Naidu opportunely pointed out in a recent speech, lives in the villages. To Congress workers the root problem is how to awaken the interest of the villager in the right type of national activity. They cannot solve this problem without a careful study of the question of village Punchayets. Some kind of association, whether called a Punchayet or not, always has existed in our villages, but the pity of it is that it has been neglected and looked down upon because there has been no State sanction behind its existence. The recent attempts by some Provincial Governments to revive the working of the Punchayets and to invest them with elementary judicial powers have been a step in the right direction, but they are in danger of coming to nothing because of totally inadequate financial provision to meet the Punchayet's needs. We are glad the Local Bodies' Association, which held a Conference at Cawnpore during the last Congress session, has published a valuable pamphlet giving in concise form what are the immediate needs of the Punchayets. Every Congress worker in rural areas should go through this pamphlet.

SYRIAN & MOROCCAN CAMPAIGNS

PROTEST AGAINST CONTINUATION.

DEFEAT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Paris.—The Government was defeated in the Chamber by 268 votes to 265 on the Socialist motion for the reduction of estimates for the Moroccan and Syrian campaigns as a protest against their continuance. It was not however a vote of non-confidence.—Reuter.

ELECTRICITY BILL.

CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION TO GOVT. MEASURE

LONDON, March 29.

Lt.-Col. Ashley, Minister of Transport, in moving the second reading of the Electricity Bill elaborated the scheme as outlined by Mr. Baldwin at Birmingham and added that a part of the scheme provided for the standardisation of production. He pointed out that only one-third of Britain was reasonably supplied with electricity and appealing to the Conservatives he said that the Government had endeavoured to carry out the principle. It was not the Government's business to manage and operate but only to coordinate control.

Mr. William Graham moved the Labour amendment for the rejection of the Bill and urged that a cheap supply could be best secured by the State system."

Mr. Dennis Herbert, leader of the Conservative group opposed to measure, said that the volume of Conservative criticism had been poured out including the belief that credits requiring the Government's guarantee would far exceed the estimated amount of 33½ millions sterling and an allegation had been made that the monopoly worse than nationalisation would be created. There is no danger of Government defeat. Reuter.

EX-MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

LEAVES FOR EUROPE

KARACHI, March 29.

The Ex-Maharaja of Indore arrived here today and is leaving by s.s. "City of Paris" to-morrow for Europe.—A. P.

HOLKAR'S PARTY TO EUROPE.

KARACHI, Mar. 30.

Ex-Maharaja Holkar's party to Europe consists of ten including the Junior Maharani, the young Princess and a lady companion. Captain Jadhav, Doctor Gosavi and three deck servants also go along with them. Accompanying the Maharajah to Bombay are eleven state officials including Diwan Narasinga Rao and twenty deck attendants who came to Karachi with him last Sunday. The "City of Paris" left Karachi docks at 10 a.m. to-day with the Holkar party.—(F. P. I.)

INDIANS ON RAILWAY STAFF.

EE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

LONDON, March 29.

Replying to Mr Hardie, Lord Winterton said that the recommendation of the Lee Commission that steps should be taken to work up for recruitment in India of 75 per cent. of the railway staff in India was at present under consideration and he hoped that the decision would be reached shortly.—Reuter.

KURDISH REBEL.

HATCHO'S WHEREABOUTS.

BAGHDAD, March 29.

Hatcho, reputed to be the leader of the new rebellion against the Turks in Kurdistan has sent a communication to the Iraq Government praying for refuge for himself and 250 of his followers.

The present whereabouts of Hatcho are not known but he has not crossed the Iraq frontier.—Reuter.

TIRED OF FIGHTING.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN CHINA.

LONDON, March 29.

Peking.—Lu Chung-lin, Commander of the Peking garrison and joint commander of Kuominchun informed the pressmen that he had ordered a general retirement of Kuominchun in the belief that peace could be obtained without further fighting and that pending negotiations Kuominchun were responsible for the maintenance of order in the capital.—Reuter.

KING'S SISTER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Princess Victoria, King's sister is suffering from influenzal pneumonia and her condition gives cause for some anxiety.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 30.

Later.—A bulletin states that the strength of Princess Victoria has been maintained and there is no extension of mischief in the chest.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIANS.

ANTI-ASIATIC BILL.

TRADE LICENSES REFUSED IN TRANSVAAL.

BAGHDAD, March 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Scurr drew attention to the fact that in the town of Balfour in the Transvaal the Asiatics were being refused trade licenses by which Indian interests, valued at 40,000 sterling were threatened. He asked that enquiries should be made with a view to safeguarding the interests of Indians in South Africa.

Lord Winterton said he had seen a telegram from the Transvaal to the British Indian Association containing a statement referred to and added "the Government of India are in direct touch with the Union Government in matters affecting the interests of Indians in South Africa."—Reuter.

SELECT COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO SAIL ON 26TH?

CAPETOWN, March 30.

The Indian Deputation has provisionally fixed 12th April as the date for their sailing for India, but as the Select Committee stands adjourned until 14th April without reporting, the Deputation may possibly not sail until 26th April.—Reuter.

DR. ABDUR RAHMAN.

ATTENDS CAPE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 30.

Cape Town.—Dr. Abdur Rahman attended the Cape Provincial Council. The question of his leave of absence was therefore dropped.

The concensus of opinion was that the refusal of leave of absence would not be a politic move as a reply to Dr. Abdur Rahman's speeches.—Reuter.

ON HIS WAY TO INDIA.

MR. ANDREWS LEAVES FOR JOHANNESBURG.

CAPETOWN, March 30.

Mr. Andrews left for Johannesburg to-day *en route* to India via Durban.—Reuter.

PRICE OF PETROL.

IS GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASE?

LONDON, March 29

Mr. Tom Williams asked whether Government as large holders of capital in Anglo-Persian Oil Company approved of the increase of a penny a gallon in the price of petrol sold by the company.

Mr. McNeill replied "no" and stated in reply to a supplementary question that there was no Government interference with the commercial management of the company.—Reuter's Special.

SIR K. UPTA'S CREMATION.

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The cremation of Sir Krishna Gupta took place at Keorataia burning ghat late at night and was attended by a large number of people.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Allahabad on Monday night for Lucknow from where she goes to Bombay arriving there on the morning of the 1st April.

Sir Sivaswami Aiyyar will address the members of the U. P. Liberal Association Tuesday evening at the residence of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Sir B. N Mitra, Industries Member leaves Delhi on 30th March for Bombay and returns to Delhi on the 6th April. On the 8th he will go on tour to Ahmedabad, Bombay and Calcutta reaching Simla on the 19th April.

Mr. A. J. Manwaring has taken over charge as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyenger, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee and All-India Swaraj Party leaves Madras for Bombay and Allahabad on Wednesday to confer with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders on matters connected with the Congress and Swaraj party's work.

H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief paid an official visit to H. E. The Governor of Bombay at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay returned the visit of H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief on H. M. S. 'Effingham' on Tuesday.

H. E. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. M. Ellerton, Miss Eady, Captain R. M. Bellairs, R. N. Paymaster Commander E. W. Whittington-Ince R. N. and Flag Lieut: M. Fogg-Elliot, R. N. dined at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Lady Lawrence presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

SUGGESTION FOR STABILITY RATE.

GOVT'S "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

LONDON, March 29.

In the House of Commons persistently questioned by Col. Wedgwood whether Government would maintain the stability of the Indian exchange at about 18 3/16d. pending the report of the Currency Commission, Lord Winterton said that the Secretary of State and the Government of India were closely watching the exchange but he pointed out that as in the case of the British government it was very unusual to give any answer regarding what policy of the Government of India would be in the hypothetical situation.

In reply to a supplementary question he stated he thought that the Currency Commission would probably report at the end of April or early in May.—Reuter.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Mr. Montagu Norman and Sir Charles Addis have given evidence before the Indian Currency Commission.—Reuter.

INDIA OFFICE STAFF.

TRANSFER TO HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

LONDON, March 29.

The question asked by Mr. Wallhead elucidated the fact that 569 members of the staff formerly employed in the India Office had been transferred to the High Commissioner's Office since the formation of the latter. They were now in charge of the following subjects:—Indian Stores; Indian students; Trade Commissioner; Timber Agency; leave, pay, pensions and passages of civil officers; opium and dangerous drugs; all arrangements for the civil officers on the deputation from India; the purchase and sale of publications; and recruitment in the United Kingdom of all civil officers except the all-India services and a few special appointments.

Lord Winterton subsequently stated that no further transfer of work to the High Commissioner's Office was at present contemplated.—Reuter.

ASIAN CIRCLE.

PUBLICATION OF MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Under the presidency of Lord Meston, a group of men with personal knowledge and experience of different parts of Asia have formed the Asian Circle with the aim of publishing in a monthly periodical disinterested views on Asian affairs. Early articles will be by Sir Cecil Haye on Lord Reading's viceroyalty and by Sir George Macmunn on Mosul. Lord Irwin has noted the formation of the circle with satisfaction.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 29.

A bulletin issued this evening says that the Prince of Wales continues to make progress. Pain has ceased and his general condition is satisfactory. There will be no further regular bulletins.—Reuter.

EAR DRUM OPERATION.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The apprehension with regard to the nature of the operation on the Prince of Wales has been allayed by the aural specialist who says that nothing is more fallacious than the impression that the incision of the drum must adversely affect hearing. The penetration of the ear drum was now a common practice and results in the majority of cases were extremely beneficial. The incision is the quickest and most certain way of curing inflammation due to influenza. The ear for some time after has to be protected from draughts and loud noises. It is possible that people who have no ear drums enjoy good hearing.—Reuter's Special.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, March 29.

In the House of Commons replying to the questions, Mr. Samuel said he was not aware that there had been any developments in the negotiations for an international understanding in respect of operations in the iron and coal industry except in respect of steel rails as regards which he understood that an agreement similar to the pre-war one had been re-established.—Reuter's Special.

IMMIGRATION TO IRAQ.

LONDON, March 29.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Amery said that there had not been any negotiations or discussions regarding immigration to Iraq.—Reuter.

S. C. BOSE.

WHY PUBLIC TRIAL DENIED.

"DANGEROUS TO WITNESSES."

LONDON, March 29.

"The reason for this case as in all other cases is, that owing to the terrorist activities of conspirators, it is impossible to bring witnesses into court without danger to their lives" said Lord Winterton in reply to Mr. Thurtle who asked why S. C. Bose of Calcutta cannot be brought up for a public trial.—Reuter.

CLAIM FOR RS. 50'000 AS DAMAGES.

SUBASH CHANDAR BOSE V. ENGLISHMAN.

CALCUTTA, March 29.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chotzner the suit brought by Mr. Subash Chander Bose against the "Englishman Limited" and its Editor Mr. Wentworth Lewis claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged libel was taken up.

Mr. B. K. Ghose, for plaintiff, in opening the case said that libel in question was published on the 13th of November, 1924 under the heading "The Prime Minister and India." The plaintiff was the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and a member of various public bodies. After the plaintiff's arrest under the Bengal Regulation, the defendants reproduced an extract from the "Catholic Herald" containing an alleged statement made by Mr S. C. Bose's father to the effect that he was glad that his son's work was keeping him away from revolutionary activities and so on. Counsel said that in that article it was imputed that the plaintiff was guilty of revolutionary activities and had dangerous connections. The defendants now admitted tha Mr Bose's father never made the remarks, he was alleged to have made. It was further admitted that the defendants made the statement in question without any enquiry as to its truth. After the libel was published the plaintiff's father published in the press a denial of the statement attributed to him. The defendants merely published the fact of disclaimer by the plaintiff's father but no regret was expressed not any apology tendered. The defendants said that Mr. Bose's father might have disclaimed but those who were in the know knew what was the matter and that Mr. Bose was a fit subject for the operation of the Regulation III. Counsel submitted that this disclaimer was really an aggravation of the offence and the defendants did not seek to make amends at all. The defence had put forward a defence of fair comment and they said they had acted bona fide.

NO DEFENCE OF FAIR COMMENT.

Mr. Ameer Ali for the defence said that there was no defence of fair comment. It was pleaded simply to show that the statement was made without malice.

Mr. Ghose next said that the plaintiff was a graduate of the Cambridge and the Calcutta Universities, stood fourth in the Indian Civil Service in 1920, was the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, member of the Calcutta Improvement Trust and of various other public bodies. His father had been a Government pleader.

Mr. Ameer Ali submitted that the question was what were the real damages which the plaintiff had suffered by this publication. "The Catholic Herald" had made a statement that Mr. Bose's father was gratified at the action Government took because it kept his son out of mischief and away from revolutionary activities. That statement the "Englishman" copied and commented upon. Newspapers daily copied statements made in other papers and commented on them. That was a matter of daily occurrence and they could not always make enquiries as to whether they were absolutely accurate. It was a perfectly *bona fide* matter inserted in newspapers without any malice. The real question his lordship had to decide was, what was the real damage the plaintiff had suffered, whether the plaintiff was among the class of persons with whom Mr. Bose mixed. Considering all circumstances thirty or fifty pounds sterling would be ample compensation for the plaintiff.

His lordship reserved judgment.—A. P.

LEPROSY IN AFRICA.

CAMPAIGN FOR ABOLITION.

LONDON, March 29.

At a meeting of the executive of the Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Mr. Oldrieve reported that during three months of the West African tour which he had just concluded he had every encouragement from the Governors of Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, each of which Colonies was following the Indian example in forming local branches. He had submitted to the Nigerian Government a memorandum making suggestions on the campaign to rid Nigeria of leprosy within a generation. The incidence in North Nigeria was per thousand of the population which is ten times that of the recorded Indian incidence.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Gow-Wilson-Stanton annual tea review concludes again with urging producers to pluck carefully to avoid, as far as possible, making stalky and poor liquoring tea. With reasonable care in plucking manufacture for 1926 should show better results.—Reuter's Special.

The death has occurred of Rev. Crowfoot.—Reuter's Special.

JUDGE'S "PITFALLS."

MANSELL PLYDELL TRIAL.

"FALSE EVIDENCE."

LAHORE, March 29.

Hearing of the appeal preferred by Mansel Ployden against his conviction by Col. Knollys, the Sessions Judge, Ambala, in what is known as the Simla rickshaw cooly case, commenced to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Zafarali. The Court-room was crowded. Mr. Cammel, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared for the appellant, read the judgment of the Sessions Judge in the case and commented upon the evidence and the Judge's findings. After counsel had read the judgment covering forty-one pages of typed sheets the Court rose for the day. The case will again be heard to-morrow. Mr. Sleem, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown (respondent).—A. P.

"FALSE EVIDENCE."

Mr. Cammel, commenting upon the judgment of Sessions Judge, said that most of the prosecution witnesses gave false evidence and there was also a mass of false and tutored evidence as acknowledged by the Sessions Judge himself. The stage at which accused should be called upon to explain the prosecution theory had not reached and by calling upon the accused in this case to explain as to why prosecution witnesses gave evidence against him the accused was prejudiced. Moreover, corroborative evidence was very meagre, if not wanting, and the Sessions Judge had practically made out a case which was quite different from what the prosecution alleged. Mansur Ali was absolutely a false witness and Saligram uttered a deliberate falsehood when he said that the deceased Jogeshar had said, "I am dying. Sahib has killed me."

Counsel continuing said that false evidence was given not in one point but in a string of points. The judge had himself admitted that the prosecution witnesses had frequently changed their case. When the first information was given to the Court it gave false information about particulars. According to it, Jogeshar said "Being beaten going to die" and not that Sahib had hit him and he was dying.

JUDGE'S PITFALLS

The general tone of the judgment, the counsel submitted, was all surmising and conjecture and the judge fell into many pitfalls. Dealing with the evidence of Lala Mohan Lal of Simla regarding which the sessions judge had laid such stress in his judgment Mr. Cammel said in his opinion the evidence of Mohanlal was valueless and judge had given it, unnecessary prominence. Regarding this part of the evidence the judge was all one-sided and he did not consider any other aspect of explanation of the time of assault and death. What were the coolies doing till 5 a.m., the counsel asked, when the assault took place at 10.30 p.m. The Sessions Judge he submitted, had ran away with one-sided evidence only disregarding other evidence, disregarding probabilities and disregarding everything. That Lala Mohan Lal did not know Mansell Ployden as Controller of Canteen Board seemed to counsel rather unlikely and unbelievable. It was a little dangerous for the Judge to embark on surmises. The Judge said that Lala Mohan Lal corroborated Saligram but counsel submitted that Saligram was not an eye-witness and was not in the place when the incident happened. Counsel asked the Public Prosecutor to point out an iota of evidence that Jageshar, deceased's was sleeping in Mrs. Brown's rickshaw in his client's bungalow. The learned Judge did not accept the suggestion of the defence abut enmity of Army contractors against Mansell Ployden and had misconceived the other suggestion. It was difficult, he said, to understand the mentality of the Judge towards the case. His whole attitude was to throw onus on the defence and not on the prosecution.

TIME OF ASSAULT.

Referring to the time when Mrs. Brown left the accused's bungalow the learned Judge said that she must have left considerably earlier than 12 midnight. But counsel submitted there was no evidence to rely on this point. Counsel appealed to his Lordship to find out from his experience whether it did not take two or three hours in dinner or garden parties. The learned Juge, he said, believed the double hearsay evidence without any scrap of real evidence about the time of the assault. The only reason for fixing 12-30 a.m. falsely by guests would be based on the post mortem examination but the post mortem examination was held on the next day. Counsel submitted that judgment on with surmises with stray reasoning here and there which could not hold water for two minutes.

Counsel then dealt with the evidence regarding the accused's feet and the medical evidence on this point and said here also the Judge's bent of mind was that the onus of the proof was on the defence. It was for the prosecution to prove that kicks of great violence caused death.

At this stage the court adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. Cammel will read the remaining portion of the Sessions Judge's judgment and then argue the case.—A. P.

M. PLEYDELL'S APPEAL.

TO BE FINISHED BEFORE EASTER.

LAHORE, March 30.

The hearing in the Mansell Pleydell case appeal was resumed to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Zafar Ali. After Mr. Camell, counsel for appellant, had finished reading the judgment of Col. Knollys he commenced reading the evidence of Rukhia, a witness.

The Court adjourned for lunch.

Before rising for lunch his Lordship enquired whether the case would be finished before Easter holidays.

Mr Camell said he would finish reading evidence to-morrow and Mr. Sleem, counsel for the Crown, said it was possible that the case could be finished before the 2nd of April and so far as he was concerned he would take only four hours to argue his case.

His Lordship announced that from to-morrow he would sit at 10-15 a.m. and would go on with the case till 4 p.m. and hoped counsel for both sides would try to finish the case before Easter holidays.—A. P.

WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE

IBN SAUD'S INVITATION.

IMPORTANT OMISSIONS.

BOMBAY, March 30.

The following cable from Abdul Aziz Malikul, King of the Hedjaz and Sultan of Nejd, has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee:—

"For the service of Haramain Sharifain and its residents and its future stability, and for devising additional means of comfort for the pilgrims and visitors and for introducing all kinds of reforms in these holy places, which may be deemed necessary by the Mussalmans in general; and also with the object of uniting all Mussalmans in the service of the Holy Land and obtaining their participation in this work, we hold that the time has come for holding a general conference which should be representative of the Islamic World and Islamic races. It (the Motamar) will be held on the 20th Zekade, 1343, and invitations have been issued to such of the Islamic countries and kings as are interested in the Holy Land. We hope that your representative will arrive on the appointed date."

The Khilafat Daily while commenting on the above draws attention to an important omission and says that the invitation while enumerating the various subjects which the Motamar is to discuss contains no reference to the all important question of the form of the future Government of Hedjaz. Further the invitation is defective inasmuch as it appears that some of the Islamic countries and Governments have been ignored. The paper says that before the invitation is finally accepted the Khilafat Committee will do well to elucidate these points further and make sure that the solicitude of the pilgrims is not going to be the sole concern of the Motamar.—A. P.

SELLING MINOR GIRLS.

MARRIAGE IN HOLE AND CORNER WAY.

MADRAS, March 29.

A full bench of the Madras High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and two other judges, passed orders to-day on an application for the production of two Saivite Brahmin girls, aged ten and eight who are sisters.

Last week their Lordships issued a writ calling upon the two persons residing in a village in the Guntur District who had married these girls to produce them before the court on an application made by the brother of the girls.

MARRIAGE BROKER'S REPRESENTATION.

It was alleged that the girls were married to the respondents in March last as a result of certain representations made by a marriage broker which had since turned out to be false. It was discovered that the first respondent belonged to a different caste and was unacquainted with the language of the girl.

The vakil for the respondents denied all the allegations and said his clients refused to send their wives to their mother as the girls had been sold to them for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 800.

The Chief Justice remarked in the course of arguments: "If your clients are going to marry children in this hole and corner way they must suffer the consequences. You may file a civil suit."

The Chief Justice on behalf of the Bench directed the girls to be handed over to their mother.—A. P.

SIR DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARY

ADDRESSES UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

CAPETOWN, March 30.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary addressed the University Club at luncheon on 24th March. He visited the Stellenbosch University on 27th March and addressed the students. He addresses the Cape University students on 31st March.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, March 30.

At the National Sporting Club, in a twenty-rounds contest for the Featherweight Championship of Britain, Johnny Curley (Holder) defeated Harry Corbett on points.

Curley was mostly attacking and landed good hooks and upper-cuts. Corbett relied chiefly on his left hand but occasionally he sent a right to body and head. The holder led on points at half way stage but Corbett improved his position in the next few rounds getting in several quick jabs to face and punches to body. Towards the end Corbett appeared tired. Curley had easily better of the matters and won the popular verdict.—Reuter's Special.

STEEL PLATE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The Association representing the steel-plate manufacturers has decided to fix the standard minimum price of steelplates in consequence of the ruinous result of the recent competition. It is understood that the new export price will be seven pounds sterling per ton.—Reuter's Special.

MODERN TENDENCIES IN GUJERATI LITERATURE.

(BY H. P. D.)

While the Gujerati population of Bombay in particular and the province in general is wistfully looking forward towards the Gujerati Literary Conference to be held in the City during the Easter holidays it cannot but be of profit and interest to take a hurried survey of the progress on the Gujerati literature in recent times. A close study of the subject will open out to a student interested in the subject, many features which the language has assimilated as a result of the contact of the people with foreigners. From the early part of the last century the English language began to be studied with close attention; and there was a time in Gujerat, as in Bengal, when the exclusive use of the English was regarded as an essential mark of an educated and a "civilised" man. The present day Gujerati has outlived that time though the language accidentally bears evident marks of the dominant influence the English literature exercised on the Gujerati literature.

Narmadashankar's Lead.

To discuss the influence of the English literature on the Gujerati writings, a critical student shall have to go back to the days of poet Narmadashanker who contemptuously discarded the old methods and style of writing and introduced simplicity and directness of style, making it a vehicle of forceful and vigorous social criticism. Writers, prior to him, lost substance in the shadow of rhyme. The old writings had, no doubt, the devotional profundity which received the point of deep ecstacy in the songs of Mirabai, Narsinh Mehta and Dayaram. There was no rhythmic solution in the writings of Narmad. He wielded a pointed and vigorous style, an absolutely necessary requirement for one devoted to the cause of social reform that Narmadashanker was. In sarcasm and spirited but homely aphorism, Narmadashanker remained unexcelled till this day. His appeal to the public to sweep away evil and unjust social practices such as child marriage, prohibition of widow marriage roused the odium of the orthodox class, though they, at the same time, served a useful purpose in awakening the public opinion and in compelling it to take an intelligent interest in the cause of social reform. Some of his couplets continue to enjoy a wide popularity. Dalpatram, a contemporary of Narmada Sarjan, utilised the simplicity and directness of style for the purposes of driving home the simple morals of daily life. He had much in him of the old Poets and Charans of Indian Royal Courts. Bholanath, though not an epoch-making author, like Goverdhanram, the author of "Saraswatichandra," has left an indelible mark of his teachings, literary style and high moral tone of his writings on those that soon after followed him, such as Narsinhrao, Ramanbhai, Bholanath can be regarded as the founder of an important school of Gujerati literature. Passion and imagination which were largely absent in old writers and which were introduced for the first time, by Narmadashanker continued to play a dominant part in the writings of the successive authors.

Era of Goverdhanram.

Goverdhanram, as a writer, philosopher and moralist, holds a very high place among the Gujerati writers. Though, "Sarasvatichandra" as a novel, cannot be said to be an ideal of its type, judged from the western standard, it abounds in literary masterpieces of unexcelled merit. If Goverdhanram had but thrown cursory hints of the Indian philosophy which he discusses at leisurely length in his famous novel, it would have created a more extensive and larger popularity than it enjoyed. But that was the defect of the time and Goverdhanram could not rise above it. Manilal Dwivedi is a spiritual counter-part of Goverdhanram could not rise above it. Ma Goverdhanram though in critical incisiveness he holds higher place than his predecessors, Narsinhrao introduced as many features of the English literature as an Indian vernacular can safely assimilate though, at times his writings are marred by his prepossession for a foreign style and mannerisms. In sweet lyrical emotion Narsinhrao has given a different turn to Gujerati poetry. Ramanbhai's fame rests on his prose writings. For clean humour, at times, setting readers on roars of laughter without giving Swiftian cuts to the subject of laughter, Ramanbhai's "Bhoriam Bhadra" has secured a permanent place in the literature. Excepting some of the publications of Mahatmaji "Bhardam Bhadra" is the only book which has been translated in almost all the Indian vernaculars. As a reviewer and critic, Ramanbhai occupies an eminent place among the living Gujerati writers, a place which can be compared with that occupied by Anandshanker Dhruva by his learning and scholarship. Before coming down to the recent times a note should be taken of the lyrical sweetness and a note of intense compassion of the Gazals of "Kalani" the Ruler of Lathi whose promising life was cut short when he was only twenty-five.

Nanalal Kavi.

Few men of letters in Gujerat have enjoyed the hero-worship and admiration as Kavi Nanalal has done for a period of full ten years. It was said of Byron that when he walked in the streets ladies imitated his gait so infatuated were they by his writings as also by his physical beauty. The ladies of Gujerat fell short on their admiration of Kavi Nanalal by displaying from any such activity on their part though he has been undoubtedly the most popular author among the fair sex. No less was he popular among the general public. For a decade he was unrivalled in the literary field. Clubs were started in Colleges, named after Nanalal, to study his works. Libraries and Associations in towns in Gujerat bore the name of Nanalal. Musical sweetness and flights of imagination swept away everything before his writings. The defects were overlooked in the intensity of admiration. The severest of criticism of the orthodox class of writers, who held the literary field to themselves was followed by a storm of rapturous panegyrics unsurpassed in the field of literature. Few writers could depict with such vivid clearness the emotional raptures of a 'Mugdha' 'Virahi' or 'Sprangibai'. The blank verse became the order of the day. But like every good thing which is overdone the movement over the blank verse had its reaction. Rhyme was totally neglected by his followers with the result that in the hands of lesser writers poetry became musical prose, garbed in a quaint style. All sorts of poetry—good, bad or indifferent filled the pages of magazines. As soon as the craze for blank verse was over critical readers discovered that the followers of Nanalal had all the defects of Nanalal's poetry, particularly its jingle, artificiality without any of his merits. Nanalal's "Jaya and Jayanti" is the best product from his pen.

Two Modern Schools.

It was in the latter part of the last decade that Mahatma Gandhi became acquainted to the Gujerati public by his simple and yet forceful, direct and yet vigorous writings. He cultivated a style which was ideal for mass awakening. He wielded it with the force and confidence of a successful writer. Men and women, living in towns as in remote villages, eagerly awaited Sunday which would bring them Mahatma's "Nav Jivan." That was the time of political awakening. Every word that Gandhiji wrote carried weight and influence which nothing else did. In his denunciation of Government for their administrative sin of commission and omission Mahatmaji echoed the public sentiment. He was the most effective interpreter of their thoughts and sentiments. Round about him, sprang up a school of writers whose writings were characterised by Mahatmaji's sincerity, unswerving directness and pointed epigram. Of course, behind everything that one writes the stamp of individuality remains unobliterated; still there is more or less likeness about them. Kalelkar, Mahadevbhai, Kalyanji Mehta, Ramanarayan Pathak, Anandshanad, Narahari, Parekh, Masruwalla form the powerful group which can bear the name of the "Nav Jivan" group. The writings of each are characterised by something peculiar to him. Kaka Kalelkar is profound and philosophical. Being a linguist, he has seen the beauty of every Indian vernacular. He handles the Gujerati with the ease and facility of a Gujerati though he hails from the sister province of Maharashtra. Somebody truly remarked that Maharashtra returned to Gujerat in Kalelkar what she gained in Principal Nagindas Shah. Mahadevbhai is the best descriptive writer we have got in Gujerat. The silken softness of his descriptive style is unmatched. Though his contribution to the literature is confined to translation of Bangali stories, Gujerat can hope to read much original work from him.

The Sansad School.

The Sansad School of Bombay, though of recent origin, is a remarkable organisation working under the inspiration of its president, Mr. K. M. Munshi. 'It is not we who are the grand children of our ancestors. We are the ancestors of our ancestors.' That has been truly typified in the spirit animating this body. Mr. Munshi combines the simplicity, directness and clarity of the "Nav Jivan" School with the scholarly profundity of the old writers. This school seeks to avoid jingling artificiality of Kavi Nanalal and preponderance of Sanskrit which distinguished the old classical writers. In this sense, Mr. Munshi is the inaugurator of an epoch in the Gujerati literature. Chandrashanker Pandya, Vijayrai, Lilavati Ben are the exponents of this school. The writings of each possess a distinguishing mark and a peculiarity. But there is a delicious harmony in this variety. The Gujerati literature has made great strides in recent times. There is a bright future before the language since new vistas of progress are being opened out by new devotees in this temple of learning. It remains for the Conference to give a stimulus to the ever-expanding character of the Gujerati literature and to perform a function which is as much literary as it is patriotic.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LAST SITTING ADJOURNED.

MADRAS, March 29.

The last sitting of the present session of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day, the chief business for transaction being the voting of a number of supplementary grants. After these were disposed of, the Home Member presented the Select Committee's Report on the Madras Nurses and Midwives' Bill which as amended was taken into consideration and passed.

After interpellations in the morning Mr. Saldana (South Canara) moved a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss the critical situation created by the closing down of a number of industrial concerns in this Presidency and the urgent necessity for Government to take relief measures.

The President did not admit that there was an urgent necessity and disallowed the motion.

Before the Council was adjourned it was announced that to consider the Malabar Tenancy Bill and the Irrigation Bill the Council would probably re-assemble at Ootacamund on the 2nd of June.—A. P.

NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

PROGRAMME AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, March 30.

After opening the canal headworks at Sukkur on April 12th, Lord and Lady Irwin will travel by a special train to Lahore. Their arrival will be private. Senior officials and a few non-official gentlemen will be presented to Lord Irwin at the Government House that evening. On April 13th, Lord Irwin will pay an informal visit to places of interest in Lahore and will receive addresses from the local bodies. There will be a reception at the Government House ground that night. On April 14th, Lord Irwin will visit local institutions and Lady Irwin will visit the Women's College. On April 15th, Lord Irwin will attend a ceremonial parade at Lahore Cantonment and in the afternoon, he and Lady Irwin will be entertained at a garden party in Shalimar Gardens to be given by the non-official residents of Lahore. After dining with the members of the Punjab Legislative Council, Lord and Lady Irwin will leave Lahore in the evening. Their departure will be private.—A. P.

VICEROY AND LADY READING.

FAREWELL FUNCTION AT DELHI.

DELHI, March 30.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Reading had a grand send-off this afternoon. The scene when Their Excellencies emerged from the Viceregal Lodge to bid their last good-bye to their Delhi friends, both distinguished officials and non-officials who had gathered in large numbers, was distinctly impressive. The Gardens were bright with flowers and the surroundings were lovely. Lord and Lady Reading shook hands with all present, exchanging a few words with many and evidently touched at the genuine regret which accompanied many of the farewells. The Guards-of-honour from Warwicks and the local Auxiliary Force Contingent were present at the Lodge.

When the last good-bye had been said, Their Excellencies entered their carriage and departed with their escort. As they passed along the route large crowds cheered them.

AT THE STATION.

At the railway station which was tastefully decorated with bunting and shrubs for the occasion, he Chief Commissioner with the usual little assemblage of local officers was in attendance. On the railway platform were Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey who came over specially from Lahore, Sir Earnest Jackson, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Colonel Watson, Divisional Superintendent and other officials of the N. W. Railway and a number of ladies. Three hearty cheers were given as the train moved out and the National Anthem was played and the 10th Medium Battery fired a Viceregal Salute.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA NATIONALIST PARTY.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS.

BENARES, March 30.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Charlu of Salem will address a public meeting here to-morrow evening on the formation of an All-India Nationalist Party within the Congress. They will proceed to Bombay to attend the Conference convened by Mr. Chintamani and others with a view to persuade them to join the Congress and present a united front.—A. P.

DEEP X-RAY APPARATUS.

INSTALLED IN CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

CALCUTTA, March 30.

The apparatus for deep X-ray therapy presented to the Medical College Hospital through the generosity of the Countess of Reading has been installed in the X-ray Department for the purpose of treating many conditions notably certain forms of cancer, many of them past the stage of operation. The apparatus is capable of working at nearly 360,000 volts and has been tested at its normal maximum working power that is 200,000 volts continuously.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT LEADERS.

ARREST AFTER EXCITING FIGHT.

RANGOON, March 30.

Notorious dacoit leaders Nga Pan Bon and Sein Po Tha of the Kenni Kalaukchaik police station who are responsible for several dacoities in the Maubin, Insein and Hanthawaddy districts around Kattiya, and for whose capture rewards of Rs. 500 each had been offered have been captured in exciting circumstances after a running fight for some eight miles with two Sub-Inspectors of police, two constables and some villagers during which exchange of rifle shots took place.—A. P.

SITE OF ZAFAR SHAH'S TOMB

SUIT IN RANGOON HIGH COURT.

RANGOON, March 30.

At the High Court, a suit has been filed by Mrs. Sarah Dawson against Princess Rounaq Zamani Begum for the possession of land on which a tomb of Zafar Shah, the last Emperor of Delhi is situated. The plaintiff has sought for an injunction restraining the defendant from entering the land and erecting any structure over the tomb which is regarded as sacred by Muslims. The case has excited interest.—A. P.

C. P. LETTER.

SCHEME OF MASS EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 28.

A bulletin issued by the Educational Committee of the Young Men's Indian Association, Nagpur, contains an elaborate and most practical scheme for the education of the masses. It lays down the special features of the scheme of mass education as evolved by Mr. A. B. Mande, M.A. (Columbia). The principal features of the scheme are the spread of literacy as an essential equipment for a citizen in modern days, imparting to the people such information in hygiene and sanitation in notions of civic industrial appreciation and institutional life-giving to the people a kind of cultured education with a view to enable them to enjoy the beauty of life around them and participate in its various activities and create in them aptitude and habit for social solidarity and a pride and love of their profession. The course is short extending to only six months, two hours daily. It is also very cheap since the average cost of complete education has been computed to be not more than Rs. 6 per head. It is claimed that this scheme is so simple that it can be effectively undertaken even by the co-operative societies, labour unions, factory owners and by private non-official bodies. The curriculum in the main includes three things viz. literacy (reading and writing) computation and general information. Instruction will be imparted in all these three courses by means of magic lantern slides. The scheme involves an initial cost of Rs. 15,000. An experimental class recently conducted in the Central Jail, Nagpur, by Mr. Mande proved thoroughly successful.

Mr. Mande will shortly undertake to tour throughout the two provinces for collecting funds. It is hoped that the people of the Central Provinces and Berar will come forward to help Mr. Mande to raise the money needed for the successful launching of the scheme.

I am authorised to announce that the Secretary of the Young Men's Indian Association, Nagpur City, will be pleased to present a copy of the Bulletin on a Scheme of Mass Education by Mr. A. B. Mande *free* of charge to any Municipality, Local Board, District Council, Co-operative Society or any Charitable Institution throughout India provided they send stamps worth annas 8. For others the price of the book is Rs. 1-4-0.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

It is proposed to constitute a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the whole of the C. P. and Berar with headquarters at Nagpur. At a preliminary meeting held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member to C. P. Government, it was explained that such a society was absolutely necessary with a view to help the discharged prisoners to earn an honest living and prevent them from becoming recidivists and habituals, a source of anxiety both to the public and the police. The society would be one of the chief factors in the reducing of crime. An influential committee has been formed to work out the details.

FATEHPUR COMMUNAL RIOT.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

A communique from the District Magistrate of Fatehpur gives details of the recent Fatehpur communal riot. It says that a small Arya Samaj procession of lecturers and singers with two carts was passing slowly through the Fatehpur town on the evening of 25th March when a few Moslems objected to the noise and the singing at prayer time when the day's fast was about to end. As the singing did not at once stop a larger party threatened attack. The Kotwal prevented the parties from coming to close quarters, but bricks were thrown and the procession could not move. Brick-throwing lasted for a considerable time and some persons received minor injuries. Brick-throwing stopped when the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police arrived. A few persons who remained with the carts were escorted safely along the road to their temple and no further disorder occurred.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU'S ACTIVITIES AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had a busy time during her five days' stay in Allahabad. Besides addressing a successful public meeting on "The message of the Congress" presided over by Pandit Motilal Nehru, she treated several appreciative and select gatherings to excellent speeches. She spoke mostly to audiences composed of University students of different local institutions like the University Union, the Muslim Hostel, the Hindu Boarding House, and the Kayastha Pathashala. She also addressed two special meetings for ladies, one convened under the auspices of the Mahila Sabha and the other in the Croshwaite Girls' School. The subjects of her discourses covered a wide ground from "The Heart of Youth" to "National Re-awakening" in which she appealed to the patriotism and sacrifice of the people and the youth of the country. Both Muslims and Hindus attended the meetings in large numbers.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU AT GARDEN PARTY.

LUCKNOW, March 30.

To meet Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Govindballar Pant and members of the Swaraj Party in the United Provinces Legislative Council gave a garden party at Rifaiam, Lucknow on Tuesday. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was also present. After the party, Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Motilal addressed a public meeting. Mrs. Naidu left Lucknow to-day for Bombay.—A. P.

THE BOLSHEVIKS OF CANTON.

HOW THE RUSSIANS CAME.

In all the treaty ports of China one hears wild rumours about the Bolsheviks of Canton, writes a Canton correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian." In Shanghai I was told of an army of 10,000 Russians which won Canton's victories for it; in Hong Kong one hears equally absurd tales, and even on Shameen, the foreign settlement at Canton itself, stories run rampant which a few hours in the city effectively disprove. Canton is, however, the historic mother of Chinese revolutions; it has Soviet Russian advisers, and a Strike Committee whose precise relation to the Government is a matter of speculation. It has been waging an economic war against Hong Kong for six months. It is worth while to make an effort to understand the extent and nature of revolutionary activity under the Nationalist Government which makes its headquarters at Canton.

The present government of Canton is threefold. It consists of a municipal administration presided over by Dr. C. C. Wu, a graduate of London University, barrister at Lincoln's Inn, and son of the late Wu Ting-fang; a Provincial Government; and, slightly distinguished from that, a so-called Nationalist Government controlled by a Commission of which Wang Ching-wei, an old-time associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is chairman. The Nationalist Government is, by optimists expected some day to extend its control over all China: it does not recognise the Peking Government as anything more than a "creature of the imperialist Powers." Many foreigners would say that these three are only half the Governments of Canton—that there are also the Strike Committee: the Political Bureau of the Kuomingtang (the Nationalist party founded by Dr. Sun); and the Russians. Some would add a suspicion that Chiang Kai-shek, the general whose troops have recently cleared the province and united it under one authority for the first time for years, is the real power.

SUN YAT-SEN AND THE POWERS.

The Russians are the chief target of foreign distrust; the Strike Committee is another. To understand the power of the Strike Committee one must go back to the Shameen-Shakee shooting on June 23 last, when 52 Chinese and one foreigner were killed; to understand the position of the Russians one must recall the experience of Sun Yat-Sen. Dr. Sun, it will be recalled, was bitterly disappointed in Yuan Shih-kai, in whose favour he renounced the Presidency of China in 1912. Feeling the need of communications in China, he worked out the programme sketched in his "International Development of China"—a sort of gigantic compradore system applied to China, in which foreign bankers were expected to supply the funds for an immense programme of State Socialism. Foreign capital showed no interest in that programme. When Dr. Sun, disgusted with Peking, founded an independent South China Government—for a time supported by the majority of the National Assembly—at Canton in 1917, he still had hope of foreign support. But the foreign Powers continued their single-hearted devotion to the Peking Government, and when in 1923 Dr. Sun attempted to appropriate a portion of the Canton Customs revenues which, as he saw it, were collected by foreigners and sent to a hostile and unrepresentative Government in Peking, he came into renewed conflict with the West. An international flotilla appeared before Canton, and Dr. Sun had to give up hope of Customs revenue. That event may be taken as the turning point in his political orientation. On December 31, 1923, Dr. Sun said in a speech at Canton: "We no longer look to the West. We now look to Russia." The strenuous campaign against the unequal treaties which gave Dr. Sun a new period of national popularity dates from this era.

THE RUSSIANS IN CANTON.

As far back as 1920 Dr. Sun had sent a sympathetic telegram of greeting to the Soviet Government. In January, 1923, while in exile in Shanghai, he had long conversations with Joffe, the Soviet representative who preceded Karakhan. In the summer of 1923 Michael Borodin came from Moscow to Canton at Dr. Sun's invitation as "adviser." In 1924 Mr. Borodin returned with several associates, and to-day there are thirty odd Russians who assist the Canton Government in various capacities. Ten of them are military experts; twenty are subordinate officers—artillerymen and such; one is a financial adviser; one, of course, is Borodin himself, and it is stating the fact mildly to say that Borodin has great influence in Canton to-day.

General Chiang Kai-shek is the only one of the important Chinese leaders in Canton to-day who has been to Moscow. In June, 1924, the Whampoa Military Academy was opened, and the graduates of this school, in which General Galant and other Russians have collaborated, form the backbone of the "Nationalist Revolutionary Army," which has, this year, for the first time, given the Kuomingtang real power in Canton Province. In Dr. Sun's own lifetime he had only the shell of power; the Yunnanese and Kwangsi mercenaries, who paid him only nominal allegiance, hampered him at every turn.

The Danish aviators, Lieutenants Botvend and Herschend, left Karachi at 7 on Tuesday morning in a slight dust storm for Agra 'en route' to Calcutta.—A. P.

During the 13th week of 1926 ending on 27th March the total mortality 552 was 2 less than in the preceding week in Bombay; the death-rate registered was 22.44. These figures compare favourably with those for the 13th week of 1925 when the mortality was 742 and death-rate 29.76; when the average mortality was 358 and death-rate 20.86.

NABHA ECHO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—News appeared in the Press a few weeks ago about Maharaja Nabha having received a cheque for a sum of over Rs. 6 lakhs from the Government of India. It would perhaps be in the fitness of things to throw more light on the matter. The facts are that in the last week of February 1926, the Administration of Nabha handed a cheque to His Highness, drawn on the Imperial Bank of India (Ambala) for Rs. 6,31,122-2-1. The D. O. letter accompanying the cheque explained inter alia that this sum represented the balance "due to you after deductions for payments made on your behalf."

The Maharaja accepted this cheque without prejudice and under protest, subject to further communication. On presenting the cheque at the Imperial Bank of India (Dehra Dun) on March 1, it was discovered that the cheque if cashed at Dehra Dun, would be subject to exchange at the rate of one anna per cent. which comes to Rs. 201-7-0. The Maharaja is understood to have refused to bear this unnecessary extra charge, over and above the fair sum of more than one lakh which has already been so unjustly and arbitrarily deducted by the Administrator from His Highness' account.

The cheque is drawn on Ambala Branch of the Bank and His Highness seems to be perfectly right in holding that it was not the only way open to the Administrator to send the money, since Ambala is but a part of the Punjab and the Maharaja cannot go there because of the most unjust ban put on him against his entry into the land of five rivers. The Administrator surely knows all this, and when he does so knowingly, he is adding insult to injury. He is only opening the doors of dispute instead of closing them. His action in making deductions to the tune of a lakh of rupees or even more, from His Highness' account, to make payments on His Highness' behalf, is capable of being interpreted as most arbitrary and unfair, in so far as he has gone out of his way to make unauthorised payments without any previous reference to the Maharaja.

It now remains to be seen how this entire question of monthly payment of allowance to the Maharaja is going to be settled. It has long been delayed already, and from the nature of the fresh issues which it now involves, there is, it is feared, not much prospect of its immediate and satisfactory settlement. It involves three clear issues, namely (a) payment in full for the past two and a half years without any deductions unless duly authorised by the Maharaja; (b) interest on the whole sum upto date at the usual rate of 6 per cent. per annum; (c) and regular monthly payments in future.

The first two of these issues are rather stiff but not incapable of solution and they ought not to present any insuperable obstacles in the way of settlement if efforts are directed in a spirit of good will. The Administrator himself is reported to be a very able person, and highly distinguished official of the Government of India. So let us hope he will act fairly and squarely and promptly too.

While on this subject it may not be out of place to mention that the Maharaja Nabha has been the greatest sufferer. He is suffering unnecessarily under a heavy weight of injustice. He has been the victim of a very deep conspiracy started from within and fomented from without. A conspiracy to throw the poor Maharaja overboard, which mainly owes its inception to some of his old and most trusted officials who in order to gain their own objects, dodged the Maharaja. Unfortunately, the Government of Lord Reading had no patience to wait and ascertain whether or not there was any intrigue surrounding the Maharaja and hotly working to undermine his personality.

Surely it is high time that Lord Reading took a lenient view of the Maharaja's case and made him a little more comfortable by giving him immediate relief in the matter of his allowance at any rate.—Yours, etc.,

A MINISTER.

"NEJDIS ATTACK PILGRIMS."

FREE FIGHT ENSUES.

BOMBAY, March 30.

The Honorary Secretary, Khuddam-ul Haramain Deputation sends us the following for publication:—

"Syed Habibullah, President of the Khuddam-ul Haramain Deputation to the Hedjaz wires from Port Sudan on the 28th:—

"Nejdis attacked pilgrims offering "fatehah" in the Prophet's Tomb. A free fight ensued, 20 to 30 killed, including ten Javanese. Nejdis pray four rakats "travih" and only Nejdi Imam is allowed to lead the prayer. Sindh pilgrims pray more rakats "travih". Mecca Haram attacked by Nejdis, four Musallahs cancellation ordered."—A. P.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.

RANGOON, March 30.

Yesterday evening a highway robbery with murder took place in Rangoon. Three Burmans who hailed from the districts were going to market when they were held up near the Strand Market by unknown Burmans on the plea that they were wanted by the police. The latter attempted to extract money from one of the Burman's pocket and on his resistance he was stabbed. The injured Burman was taken to a hospital where he died this morning. So far no arrests have been made.—A. P.

An Ahmedabad message says:—

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan who had resigned from the Swaraj Party as well as the Bombay Legislative Council in order to stand as an Independent candidate has been declared re-elected to the Bombay Legislative Council unopposed.—A. P.

The first meeting of the Calcutta Corporation in 1926-27 will be held on Thursday when the Mayor and Deputy Mayor will be elected.—A. P.

FRONTIER REFORMS RESOLUTION.

NATIONALISTS' OPPOSITION.

SYED MURTAZA'S STATEMENT.

DELHI March 29.

Syed Murtaza Sahib has now come forward with his version of the Swaraj Party's attitude on the Frontier Reforms Resolution moved by him. It runs to four teen pages of print. He says that the signatories to the notice of his resolution included members of the Assembly who are Hindus, Sikhs, Christian, Mussalmans, Swarajists, Independents and Liberals.

A ONE-SIDED STATEMENT.

He gives a more detailed account than published hitherto of the proceedings of the various Swaraj Party meetings at which the resolution was discussed and says that he finally made up his mind to say good-bye to the Swaraj Party rather than abandon a resolution which sought to do justice to a much oppressed people. Pandit Motilalji has issued a statement of a very different nature to that which was expected after the conference in his room on 14th March to which Maulvi Mohamed Yakub has referred, and instead of trying to soothe the Muslim feeling after the injustice he and his party did to the Mussalmans he has evidently framed it only to justify his own and his party's wholly unjustifiable conduct without caring what happened to our reputations after so one-sided a statement as has appeared in the press.

I make no boast of it but I am bound to say that the action of Maulvi Mohammed Shafee and myself has been far more fitless than that in as much as we kept many things secret that could well have been published because we feared their publication would hurt the Party's reputation. Few many people for instance, know that it was not on 16th February when Pandit Motilalji with a most unfeeling remark "that business was business," curtly demanded my resignation for my great offence having moved my resolution that I had submitted it.

FACTS ABOUT THE RESIGNATION.

The fact is that being determined to move my resolution since I was fully convinced of the righteousness of the cause advocated and at the insistence of the Party's resolution to place a bar upon either man remain with such a party at the cost of justice and righteousness, I sent in my resignation to the secretary on the 15th February; that is, as much as Pandit Motilalji returned from Allahabad and a day before moving my resolution. The secretary however informed me that Panditji was trying to bring about a settlement acceptable to Hindus and Mussalmans and that, in the circumstances, it would be inadvisable on my part to be so hasty in tendering my resignation. But he told me that he would all the same inform Pandit Motilalji of the decision that I had taken. Thereupon I took back the letter of resignation from him and awaited the expected settlement." In concluding the history of the resolution so far as he is concerned, Mr. Murtaza adds "that although driven from the Party in the uncermonious manner, I nevertheless walked out with it from the Assembly on the 5th of March." Mr. Murtaza finally gives his impression of the discussions of this question in the Hindu Mahasabha and in the Assembly as it was his impression that drove me to prefer leaving the Swaraj Party to the abandonment of the resolution I had drawn in the ballot.

NATIONALIST'S ATTITUDE ON FRONTIER REFORMS.

Few communally-minded persons confess that they are communally minded. They pose as nationalists and oppose in the name of nationalism every act of justice to what they regard as rival communities. All sorts of reasons, political, military and financial have been advanced in opposition to my resolution but not a word was said by a single nationalist opponent to show that these nationalists realised that for a quarter of a century, during which the Frontier Province has existed as a separate administrative unit, it has been denied all political advance and that two successive sets of reforms, Morley-Minto and the Montagu-Chelmsford have left it wholly untouched. More than that, not a word has been said by any of these nationalists to show that they disapprove of the continuance of the system of Government nominations that prevails in that Province even in the matter of the Municipal and local Board and the 50 per cent. Hindu nominations in the Municipalities though the Hindu and Sikh population is only 8 per cent in the whole province. But worst of all, not one of these nationalists has uttered a single word to show that he feels for the much oppressed Frontier men for whom the word of the British bureaucrat is the only only law, and who have been living ever since the partition of 1961 under a regime worse than that established by the Bengal Ordinance only a year or so ago in defence of Bengal. Appeal after appeal has been made by the Nationalists ever since partition in 1905.

HINDU MINORITY IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

If this Frontier Province remains a separate province then also it secures reforms. This bogey of nationalism cannot possibly be maintained any longer. One need not be a prophet to predict that the moment the reforms are granted or even the system of election for representation of the local bodies is brought into force, the Hindu minority which is as insignificant as our own in my province, will begin to clamour as vociferously as the most nervous or the most greedy Mussalman seeking adequate and effective separate communal representation through separate electorates. The whole show of nationalism will be given away if the Hindu minority in the Frontier Province proves just as anxious, if not more, for all those safeguards that the Muslim minorities elsewhere demand. Territorial representation rather than communal and, at any rate, joint electorates rather than communal ones, naturally suit the majority community and although these cries are in the main communal, those who raise them pretend that they are merely nationalists. Let the bubble be pricked as it is bound to be if the Hindu minority is placed in the Frontier Province at the mercy of the Muslim majority just as the Muslim minority is placed in the Central Provinces, in Madras, in Behar and Orissa, in the United Provinces and elsewhere at the mercy of the Hindu majority, and the hollowness of these nationalists' pretensions will be exposed to the world.

REASONS OF HINDU OPPOSITION.

It was for this reason, and mainly if not solely for this, that such a large part of the Hindu community was ranged against my resolution and, it is for this reason, that some prominent Hindus of Southern India are even more anxious for the amalgamation of the Frontier Province with the Punjab than the Hindus of Punjab itself, let alone the Mussalmans who were so emphatically and clearly opposed to it. This insistence, whether direct or indirect, on amalgamation with the Punjab is nothing short of political blackmail and, I trust, that every right thinking Indian will help the Frontier Province in resisting it.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

MADRAS GOVT'S APPROVAL.

MADRAS, March 29.

To-day's list of interpellations contained the following questions:—Mr. S. Satyamurti (absent) Will the Minister for Development be pleased to state (a) Whether he was consulted with reference to the appointment of a Royal Commission on Agriculture and the terms of reference thereto (b) If so what his opinion was (c) the reasons why he agreed to the very narrow terms of reference to Commission.

Answer (a) Yes. (b) and (c). The reply of the Madras Government to a communication from the Government of India dated 21st December 1925. In reply to your letter dated 4th December 1925, I am directed to report that H. E. the Governor a ting with his Ministers welcomes with pleasure the proposal to appoint a Royal Commission at an earliest possible date to examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India. The Government has no doubt that the appointment of such a Commission would afford valuable assistance in solving many problems, now awaiting solution, in connection with the agriculture of the country and focussing public attention on the subject of agricultural improvement and the part it plays in rural prosperity.

The proposed terms of reference do not call for any special remarks except that His Excellency, acting with his ministers, considers it desirable to include specifically in their scope application of co-operative principles to agriculture in all its aspects such as production, credit, marketing etc. The importance of this subject has been recognised in several western countries and in Japan.—A. P.

LAWN TENNIS TANGLE.

GERMANY CLAIMS AUSTRIAN LADY CHAMPION.

According to a message received in Paris from Berlin, the President of the Deutscher Tennis Bund has forbidden Frau Neppach, the Austrian champion, who was beaten at Menton by Mlle. Wills, to continue to take part in the Riviera tournaments. This ruling is based on the fact that Frau Neppach, although of Austrian nationality, has lived for years in Germany and is a member of the Bonnsen Tennis Club at Berlin. This club is under the jurisdiction of the German Federation which forbids its members to take part in the tournaments or matches which, like France have not yet resumed pre-war relations with Germany over the Ruhr, and apparently Frau Neppach will run the risk of disqualification in Germany if she does not comply with the German ruling.

The possibility of curious complications arises. As far as the French Lawn Tennis Association is concerned, Frau Neppach has certainly been regarded as of Austrian nationality, since Mlle. Lenglen played against her in Vienna last year. If Frau Neppach is now to be considered as a German, Mlle. Lenglen ought, logically, to be disqualified by the French Federation, which forbids its members to play against Germans as long as Germany remains outside the International Federation. In addition to Mlle. Lenglen, all French players who have met Frau Neppach on the Riviera would also have to be disqualified.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Presiding over the prize distribution ceremony at the Government Commercial Institute this afternoon the Hon. Mr. J. W. A. Bell, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce said that in a conservative country like India it was always difficult for a comparatively new institution to find its way into the public confidence. This institute filled a want in the educational system of India. It was desirable in a great industrial country which India was becoming that there should be an institution in which education was imparted along strictly commercial and industrial lines.—A.P.

JAINS PERTURBED.

PILGRIM TAX AT PALITANA.

HARTAL CONTEMPLATED AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

No settlement has been arrived at between the Jain community and Palitana State regarding the levy of pilgrim tax and the old agreement of levying a lump sum of Rs. 15,000 annually expires on the 31st March.

In a statement issued to the Press Sheth Anandji Kalianji, representative here of the All-India Jain Community states that at first they were asked by the Agent to the Governor-General at Rajkot to write through the Palitana State, contrary to the procedure adopted hitherto. Thereupon the firm carried on a long correspondence with the Agent requesting him to supply them with a copy of the application submitted by the Palitana State and receive their reply direct but the Agent refused to do so and Sheth Anandji Kalianji requested for a personal interview. This the Agent granted and gave a copy of the application made by the Palitana state to which a reply was to be given by the 25th March. Counsel of Sheth Anandji Kalianji, Sir Chamanlal Setalvad, however, found that he could not prepare a reply by the 25th March and asked for an extension of the time till 25th April.

PILGRIM TAX.

The Agent was prepared to grant this extension but at the same time he said that he would issue an *ad interim* order for the levy of Rs 2 per head as pilgrim tax as demanded by the Palitana State. Sheth Anandji Kalianji protested against this condition and agreed to give retrospective effect to the final decision whenever it was given. The Agent accepted this condition but said that he would issue an *ad interim* order for the enumeration of the pilgrim. Seth Anandji Kalianji protests against this condition also saying that pilgrims coming from all over India would be put to great hardships and agreed to deposit any sum fixed by the Agent to compensate Palitana State for whatever loss it might sustain from the 1st April till the final decision of the matter. The Agent expressed his inability to fix any sum without the enumeration of pilgrims for which he was now waiting an *ad interim* order.

The matter has come to this pass but Sheth Anandji Kalianji does not call upon Jains to stop pilgrimage to Palitana. The matter has created much excitement among the community, it is believed that very few will go to Palitana from the 1st of April and a movement is afoot to observe *hartal* on that day in Ahmedabad. Meanwhile a meeting of the All-India representatives of the Jain Community is to be held this evening to consider the situation.—A. P.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to know that Atya Begam Saheba of Bombay has courageously come forward with her proposal for a college for her sisters-in-religion. I hope and confidently hope, every Muslim will rise according to his or her mite and give generous response to this call—to sweep off ignorance, the root cause of domestic unhappiness in hundreds and thousands of Muslim homes.

Among the followers of Islam, the greatest defect that I find is the lack of proper education of their girls with the sad result that Islam, which has been one of the mighty nationalizing forces of India, Islam, which has lavishly enriched the art, poetry, and philosophy of India, to-day, alas! lags behind in the competition of the art, education and civilization with the sister communities to whom I bow my head for their well-earned enlightenment. Mr. Editir, the Muslims forget that human life, prosperity and personality mainly depends upon the fine intellectuals of mothers, they forget that the sublime nature of woman moulds our destiny and that peace, plenty and power have to be imported through that mysterious agency, woman.

It is a fact beyond doubt that the Muslims cannot advance without an inexhaustible fund of knowledge and it is a fact universally acknowledged that the Muslims cannot march triumphantly with illiteracy on the part of their life partners. Now it is time when the Muslims of India should discard dogmas and reject rituals. It is high time when they must train and educate their girls on an extensive scale not forgetting that the makers of New Turkey are the young women and the builders of Modern Egypt are the lively madames. Thus it is for the Muslims to shout "Down with blind religion!" and "On, on with art and civilization!" It is for the Muslims to purge the hereditary fanaticism which is more or less responsible for the communal clashes and their own retrogression. It is for the Muslims to cast off the mask of modesty and jump into the ocean of light in these days of evolution when every element of a reformed society is persistently pushing on and on either in search of spiritual light or in quest of material progress.

I appeal to all my brethren irrespective of caste and creed, magnificently to co-operate with the lady, in token of their love and service to humanity, who has boldly undertaken to spread education among the Muslim girls so proud of the glory and glorious history at their back.

With all these facts, it is needless to reiterate what Prophet Mahomed says of knowledge, viz "Acquire knowledge, it enables the possessor to distinguish right from wrong; it lights the way to heaven; it is our friend in the desert; our society in solitude; our companion when friendless; it guides us to happiness; it sustains us in misery; it is an ornament among friends [illegible] enemies." Yours, etc.,

NIZAMUDDIN S. SHAIKH.

Ankleswar.

AGRA TENANCY BILL.

DISCUSSION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 29.

To-day's discussion of the Agra Tenancy Bill in the U. P. Legislative Council attracted a sprinkling of Swarajists members; the attendance of non-official members was good.

The Hon'ble Finance Member moved that the Tenancy Bill be referred to a Select Committee of fourteen, three of whom were Swarajists. Sir Sam O'Donnell pointed out that the existing Act was quite unsatisfactory from the view point of both the landlord and the tenant. A revision of occupancy rents could be only made either by a comparison of the rates between similar lands in the neighbourhood or by reason of the rise in prices. This arrangement practically allowed the rent to remain stationery and reddered the position of landlords economically intolerable. New ideas and new aspirations had arisen even amongst the conservative agrarian population of the United Provinces. There was a keener realisation of grievances amongst cultivators.

The draft bill proposed three radical changes. In the first place, occupancy rights would no longer be acquired by a mere lapse of 12 years time. In the second place, it was proposed that a statutory life tenure should be conferred on every tenant-in-chief, and on his death the right of heir to remain on for another five years. Thirdly, the Bill proposed the introduction of a system of roster year for the revision of rates, the interval between two roster years being one-third of the normal period of settlement sanctioned for temporarily settled areas. The Bill further proposed to limit each enhancement of rent to a figure of one-third the previous rent. The Bill proposed that occupancy tenants and expropriatory tenants should be allowed to sublet the holding or a part of a holding for a period of 5 years. A statutory tenant should be allowed to sublet for 3 years. Landholder might, with certain restrictions, acquire occupied land for his own cultivation for agricultural development, for roads or for erection of houses and factories. Certain clauses had been included in the Bill to promote consolidation of holdings.

Sir Sam in conclusion said, in matters of tenancy legislation there could be no greater mistake than to suppose that there was a fundamental divergence between the interests of landlords and those of tenants. They were partners in a common enterprise. It was no part of the policy of the Government to weaken the position of landlords or to take away from them anything which was their due. Government believed that landlords, if they willed, would play a great and beneficent part in the development of the country. Landlords, however, must move with the changing times. They must recognise and they must respond to new ideas and new aspirations of the democratic age. There was a prolonged debate on Sir Sam's motion and the debate had not concluded when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES AT DELHI.

DELHI, March 30.

The District Congress Committee has fixed the 5th of April as the last date for applications for the next election to the Legislative Assembly on the Congress ticket. Rejected applicants are not expected to stand in their individual capacity. The Working Committee of the Congress will meet at Allahabad by the middle of next month.—A. P.

PROSECUTION AGAINST RAILWAY SERVANTS.

CALCUTTA, March 29.

To-day before Mr. E. S. Simpson, subdivisional Officer of Serampore the hearing began of the case in which T. Abernethy, driver of a light engine, S. C. Banerjee, Cabin Assistant Station Master and Peri Lala Gumti, Jemadar, Sheoraphuli, E. I. Railway were prosecuted under the Railway Act on a charge of endangering the safety of passengers.

The prosecution case was that on the night of the 12th February last the light engine driver by Abernethy between Tarkeswar and Bamungachee collided with an officers' saloon occupied by Mr. Partridge, Superintendent at Sheoraphuli Railway Station about 14 miles from Howrah with the result that the saloon was badly damaged and Partridge was seriously injured. The hearing is proceeding.—A. P.

TELUGUS' MEETING AT POONA.

Poona, Mar. 29.

Quite a representative gathering of the Telugus (Andhras) of Poona met last night in the Camp Educational Society Hall with Lt. Rao Bahadur Sardar Bahadur Burrayya Jallayya Lakka in the chair and passed a resolution of condolence at the loss of Seth Sayaji Nayuji Nagoji, J. P. president of the 2nd Telugu Sammelan, Poona, and the late Vithal Gangaram Panaji, Sholapur, who rendered invaluable service to the Telugu community.

An association called the Poona Telugu Association was also formed to safeguard the interests of the Telugus in Western India and work for the progress on the lines indicated by the resolutions of the recent Telegu Sammelan.—A. P.

The Danish aviators Lieutenants Berschend and Bernd who are flying to Tokio via Calcutta arrived at Karachi at 1.30 p.m. on Sunday from Bunder Abbas. They left the place at 6 Tuesday morning for [illegible]

DRUSES' REPLY TO FRANCE.

DEMAND FOR SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE.

M. DE JOUVENEL'S INVITATION TO IBN SAUD.

The Beiruth correspondent of "Al-Ahram" states that the Druses' reply to the letter sent to them by M. de Jouvenel, the French High Commissioner in Syria, demands:—

1. The recognition of the complete independence of Syria with the right of foreign representation and admission of the country into the League of Nations.
2. The unity of the Syrian States and the return of the Lebanon to its pre-war condition.
3. That a treaty shall be entered into guaranteeing French interests for a definite period without detriment to Syrian independence as guaranteed by the League.
4. The withdrawal of troops to the seaports, and the election of an Assembly to set up a free Government.
5. That all troops shall be withdrawn after the meeting of the Assembly.
6. The granting of a general amnesty.

M. de Jouvenel is understood to have replied that this letter renders negotiations impossible and to have demanded the unconditional surrender of the Druses. The correspondent adds that he learns that M. de Jouvenel has invited Ibn Saud to visit the Lebanon in the summer, and that the King of the Hedjaz has accepted the invitation.

DRUSES' DEMAND FOR FREEDOM.

CONSCRIPTION UNDERTAKING.

A monster conference was held at Atil, which was largely attended by the Sheiks and leaders of Bani Marouf, divines of the family of Atrash and representatives of other Syrian localities. Many important resolutions, affecting the welfare of the country and maintenance of national self-respect was passed in that historic gathering where it was decided to prepare a memorandum, embodying the national demands of freedom and self-determination due regard being paid to the French point of view, and present it to the French Commander-in-Chief at Darah. It was further resolved to invite representatives, at a future date to be determined by the General Assembly, from 120 centres to meet at the town of Shaka, to deliberate upon the means of recruitment, punishment of spies, traitors and mischief-makers, deserters, and other important matters.

Accordingly, the meeting was held at Shakab and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Having regard to the fact that some people of Jabal Druse which is at war with France, are communicating with French authorities for tendering their allegiance, and by written and oral communications keeping the French informed of the conditions prevailing in the country which will greatly prejudice the national movement and is likely to be disastrous to battle for freedom, and in as much as definite proofs are available of their complicity in treason, it is hereby resolved that the mischief-makers whose identity is now well-known or will come to light hereafter, should be punished with the destruction of their houses, by burning them down or being rased to the ground and they themselves should be expelled from the country, as example to other potential miscreants. It was also decided that any offender, caught red-handed is sentenced to capital punishment, his relatives will have no right to intercede, on his behalf. The National Council was directed to give the widest publicity to the resolution so that it might act as deterrant on the traitors and the spies.

VILLAGERS' UNDERTAKING.

To enforce conscription in Jabal Druse and the neighbourhood of Damascus for effective defence against the enemy, every village gives the following undertaking:—

(1) That they would, without delay, depute four persons from their locality to the place, directed by the General Assembly and national council, and the conscripts will remain in service, for a period determined by the National Assembly.

(2) That on the completion of their period of service, the village would replace them by four new recruits, and continue the process, till the necessity ceases.

(3) That the Sheikhs in every village should circulate the resolution in their respective areas and immediately inform the National Assembly of any person or persons, who refuse compliance with its directions, so that they might be punished with the confiscation of their property and plantations.

DRUSE DEMONSTRATION.

A huge demonstration was organised at Sueda where there was a large gathering of the notables and the National volunteer corp. The volunteers, with flag in their hand and rifle on shoulders, were awaiting the arrival of leaders who had assembled at the Conference at Shakab. They were eager to demonstrate their readiness to oppose the enemies of the country, to sacrifice their life and property in defence of their motherland. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds and they were vociferously singing the war song. The enthusiasm reached its highest pitch, when the special train conveying Sultan Atrash steamed in sight. That was the signal for wildest demonstration and shouts of "Long Live The Sultan" "May we win the war of

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Sultan Pasha Atrash rose to address the gathering.

SULTAN PASHA'S ADDRESS.

He said—"Comrades keep your rifles ready, to fix the bullet on the breast of those of your enemies who humiliate you, who spurn your legitimate demands, crush your national spirit, trample your rights, and treat you as worse than animals. I shall continue to fight against these enemies, till our demands are fulfilled and I shall never be satisfied till our aims are realised. I am merely a part of the national body, and for a part, it is impossible to have separate existence; apart from the whole. So, God forbid, if I am separated, that means the end of my existence. So we all must stand united. To assist the national Assembly in the struggle, I shall call upon the entire Syria to give effect to the resolutions passed at the Shaukat Conference, as early as possible."

Sultan Atrash was followed by the commander of the National Militia who thanked Sultan Pasha and on behalf of himself and the Army assured him that they were prepared to make every sacrifice that the National Assembly demanded for the defence of their country.

("Ittihad Arabi").

A MOSQUE DISPUTE CASE.

DELHI, March 29.

The Khanamwali Mosque Dispute Case was opened before Mr. Lincoln, officiating Deputy Commissioner to-day. Four persons Bishan Sarup, Bulloo, Babu Ram and Amar Nath were arrested on Saturday for the alleged offence of theft and for defiling the mosque. Before the proceedings commenced Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor, withdrew the case on both charges against Babu Ram and Amar Nath both of whom were released. Five prosecution witnesses Amar Nath (boy of nine who was first arrested and now released), Shama and Sumera (sweepers), Pekira (Patwala) and Zahor Ahmed (police sub-inspector who was investigating the case) were examined regarding the charge for theft. The case was adjourned till 31st.

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So that there shall be no obstacle to those who would profit the most from "The Marvels of Coueism," the publishers have arranged to distribute no less than 10,000 copies entirely free of charge. A certain number were hastily reserved for our readers, but early application is imperative or you may be disappointed. Simply send your name and address to The Coueism Institute, Ltd., Dept. 301 Holborn Viaduct House, London, E.C.1, enclosing a closing 4 annas in stamps to cover postage, and you will have made a definite first step toward the achievement of your desires. Then you will be able to prove for yourself that the power which makes at least one man world-famous, can be applied to its full, in your own case.

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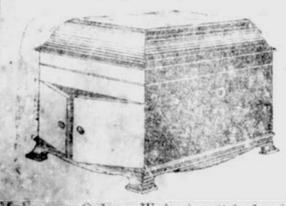

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TIBETAN WAR ON MACHINERY.

MURDER OF ENGINEERS.

A Delhi paid correspondence writes as follows to the "Morning Post":—

An attempt has been made by a prominent citizen of Lhasa, the sacred capital of Tibet referred to as "The Forbidden City" to introduce into that city methods of electric lighting and power associated with Western civilization. The results have been disastrous.

Reports have just been received here to the effect that a party of engineers who were erecting machinery to the value of £5,000 over the Himalayan mountains were attacked by a band of natives, who apparently resented the importation into their country of western engineering. Every man was murdered and every piece of machinery destroyed. The only survivor is found, Mr. R. D. Ringing, the European citizen in question. The machinery was hurled over a precipice and completely destroyed.

Mr. Ringing came to England several years ago, where he married his wife. While here he started a scheme for introducing electricity into Lhasa. He returned to Tibet and obtained the support of the Tibetan Government. The opposition came from the priesthood, who feared the loss of their influence. Mr. Ringing accepted the risk of his life and went to Lhasa with a party of people and started to erect the machinery. The destruction of the machinery and the murder of the engineers followed.

HOW IT OVER THE PASSES.

It was decided that the plant should be sent [illegible] There was considerable delay in getting the machinery over the passes, owing to the snow. Mr. P. [illegible] was responsible for its despatch and would have been responsible for its assembling on its destination.

An agent of Messrs. Evington and Co. Limited, electrical engineers, of Chelmsford, who were in charge of the manufacture of the machinery, told me recently that in order to overcome the difficulties of transport by mules over the narrow passes the equipment had to be specially made in small sections of limited weight and size.

"The cost of the journey," he said, "has been met by us from our agents in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay. It was arranged with everything to go to the Darjeeling and thence by eight mules, so that more than one journey through the passes would have had to be made. Therefore apart from the personal risk we bear further risk in the event of any of the machinery or only part of the equipment being lost. Its total weight was about 300 tons.

"No official communication has been received from the Tibetan Government regarding the disaster. Until we receive news from there it is impossible to say whether they are likely to continue with the project. We have received payment for the machinery supplied by us."

It was explained that this was the first machinery of its kind to be sent to Lhasa, though similar equipment had been sent to other semi-civilised parts of the world.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SIMLA, Mar. 29.

The depression over central Punjab yesterday has caused nearly general rain in North-West Frontier Province and north Punjab and local rain in Kashmir and has moved into Kashmir. Disturbance passing through central parts of country has given nearly general light rain in Chota Nagpur and is causing unsettled weather in north-east India.

Chief amounts are:—Khushab and Dalhousie half an inch, Srinagar one, Sonamarg, Cherat and Drosh a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in North-West Frontier Province.

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ABERDEEN GOES "WET" AGAIN.

TOWN COUNCIL RESCINDS TEETOTAL RESOLUTION.

By 16 votes to 11 Aberdeen Town Council last week rescinded a resolution passed on December 7 that no intoxicating liquor be supplied at any Town Council ceremony. This means that the Corporation has "gone wet." There were some spirited scenes at the meeting yesterday when this decision was arrived at.

Mr. Macrae (Socialist) declared that it was a shame to spend hundreds of pounds on liquor when there were over 7,000 unemployed in the city. Since he became a member of the Council he had, on occasions, witnessed scenes at functions that would make the angels of Heaven weep. If drinks were not to be stopped, he would move that the "Free" should end. The Prince of Wales had declined, shown an excellent example in stopping a banquet on an American town on account of the prevailing distress.

Mr. Fraser Mackintosh said there was a great deal of waste at Corporation functions just lately on account of the food actually consumed, but for the expenses being run up by the indiscriminate drawing of corks.

The result of the debate was as stated.

LATE SHETH MOHANLAL GABHRUCHAND.

"GANDHI OF KUTIANA."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUTIANA, March 29.

The public extremely regrets the death of Sheth Mohanlal Gabhruchand Patwadia. He was our foremost leader and one of the leading citizens in Junagad State. He took a leading part in all works of public interest of Hindus and Mahomedans alike. To his painstaking efforts was due the existence of the Hindu Samaj Dispensary, Panjrapole and many other charitable institutions. He was a very wise, able, courageous and philanthropic person. Many called him the Gandhiji of Kutiana. He died in the early age of 46. Hundreds of people attended his funeral ceremony to offer the last honour to their revered leader. A general burial was observed yesterday. May God give peace to his noble soul.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT PATNA.

PATNA, Mar. 29.

Shrijut Vaswani opened the Khadi Exhibition held in the Bihar Young Men's Institution, Patna, on 28th and 29th. Various kinds of khadi and threads of the highest counts from all over India were exhibited and open for sale. Professor Vaswani in his speech said that the young men of Bihar should lead such exhibitions. He dealt with three aspects of khadi—political socio-economic and moral.

Referring to the political aspect he said that the emancipation of India largely depended on furthering the use of khadi. He believed that imperialism meant a set back to all human progress and he wanted to establish a Brotherhood of East and West which could only be realised by encouraging the use of khadi. Referring to the socio-economic aspect he said that India in ancient times was prosperous, and it was due to the union of agriculture and home industries. Rural agriculture grew up a number of cottage industries as spinning, weaving, pottery and the like, but the coming in of the Lancashire did not only mean political domination but industrial invasion as well. Referring to the moral aspect he said that encouraging khadi meant giving food to the poor and widows. He appealed to all to encourage the use of khadi, for it would maintain the dignity of the nation.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD MEETING.

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

A heated discussion for over four hours took place at a meeting of the local Municipal Board this evening over two resolutions of Mr. G. I. Patel, M. L. C. One resolution warned all those officers including the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Gore, who were responsible for road repairs in 1925. Mr. Patel pointed out that there was a great deal of waste of municipal funds owing to a lack of supervision. He, however, in the end withdrew the resolution on being assured that Mr. Gore was not concerned with the road repairs.

Another resolution of Mr. Patel requested the Managing and Sanitary Committees to take proper steps for the watering of roads and cleansing of streets which were not done satisfactorily. Several members took this resolution as a vote of censure on the Managing and Sanitary Committees. Ultimately the resolution was defeated.—A. P.

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GARIBALDI AND MAZZINI.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

Unpublished letters of Garibaldi, Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo, in reply to a "questionnaire" drawn up by some citizens of Newcastle in 1859, have recently come to light. Garibaldi's letter, which was written at Modena and dated August 30, 1858, is in English, and is unsigned. The General first recalls his visit to Newcastle in 1854, when he was in command of the merchant ship the Commonwealth, and was presented with a sword and a telescope subscribed for in pence by working men. He then goes on to refer to Mazzini as a man who, "by his obstinacy and by his unaccountable "amour propre", has made democracy impossible in our country, and has obliged us to resort to Monarchy, in order to find what we want above all in Italy—our independence. As to be a paid agent of the European despotism, I don't think he is. In the last time he did a great deal of harm to the Italian cause by his foolish tentatives, but not as a man paid by despots, and I do not think him a man who would go so low as to submit to such a degradation. . ."

Of Kossuth Garibaldi says:—". . . I do not know him enough to give my opinion on him."

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

Replying to the question from Newcastle as to the general situation of the people amid the despotisms and standing armies of the Continent, Garibaldi writes:—

"As to the safety of the people among the imposing establishment of the European Armies, I see one only mean, and should that mean be laid before the European Congress about to assemble, . . . a Confederation of England, France, and Italy (Italy under the Government of Victor Emmanuel). Greece should be very happy to join it, as well as Spain and Portugal. This fine political combination should necessarily obtain the assent of the Emperor Alexander, who has been, with justice called the benefactor of the peoples, and of the German Confederation whose wishes are certainly for the proposed scheme. To disarm Europe would be a consequence of the Confederation, and the enormous sums which the armies and fleets cost every year might be invested in wonderful works of improvement of the condition of the human kind."

In regard to the letter refers to the proposed fund to help Italy, and firmly rejects the proposal, saying, "Italy is rich enough to pay for the expenses of her regeneration, and it is with the blood and the gold of her children that she must conquer her freedom without troubling the gallant and liberal workmen of Newcastle and other towns of England."

Louis Blanc, in his letter dated August 4, 1859, calls Mazzini's career as throughout that of a sincere patriot and staunch Republican, though on reading his recent letter entitled "The European 'Coup d'Etat'," he (M. Blanc), as a French Republican, "could not refrain from a painful feeling, on seeing 'France' made responsible for the expedition of Rome, allowed, 'tis true, by the majority of a French Assembly, but by a majority known to be composed of men avowedly inimical to the Republic." The letter of Victor Hugo of August 5, 1859, is a courteous and carefully guarded reply to the "questionnaire." No names are mentioned. Mazzini and Kossuth are "les personnes," "les deux hommes." It ends with a hopeful note on the future of the people.

SPIRITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I deem it desirable to answer the query published in your issue of the 26th March over the signature of Mr. Nizamuddin Shaikh for the benefit of such of your readers as are enthusiastic to profit by tuition in spiritualism.

Those who aspire to study this subject are first requested to digest the wise saying of an eminent Persian philosopher who says "No one would like to come under the shade of the owl (because of its inauspicious omen), it the phoenix (of happy augury) disappears from the surface of the globe."

Thus in accordance with the above saying many persons in this Presidency reported to have been spiritualized by some lay and would-be spiritualists having reaped no advantage at all in this line have ultimately to resort to expert Soofees whose names are as under:—

(1) Sahebzada Nakshband Balagardana residing at Khadak, Bombay, (2) Moulana Khoja Hasan Nakhshandi, opposite J. J. Hospital, Bombay (3) Moivi Mohammed Ali, Khankamee Rahmania, Monghyr, Bihar, (4) Maulana Ashraf Ali, Thanabhuvan, Dist., Saharanpur.

Sir, I have learnt from reliable sources that some of the aforesaid renowned spiritualists have got their own separate convents, where, in pursuance of the rules laid down by ancient holy saints, their disciples, receive systematic training in this spiritual subject. The gentleman (No. 4) of Thanabhuvan is looked upon in many parts of this country as a sapient authority in Soofeeism.

Moreover there are numerous competent spiritualists among non Mahomedans, but their full names with their proper addresses being unknown to me I don't dwell upon their merits.—Yours, etc.,

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI.

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